The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 70.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Bessie Turner's Story of Tilton's Tyranny Continued.

Mrs. Tilton Locked in Her Room Dozens of Times.

Tilton Prowls Through the House at Night, Hanging Up Pictures.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1875.

The experience of the crowd yesterday that clamored for admission to the Brooklyn City Court room to hear the continuation of the story of Bessie Turner in the great scandal case, caused a great falling off in numbers in the corridors to-day. There did not seem to be more than the four hundred or five hundred who can be accommodated with seats in the Court room and who had the necessary admittance tickets. Very few courted the disappointed experience of yesterday. As a consequence it was possible to-day to reach the Court room and preserve one's clothing intact. Mrs. Tilton entered accompanied by Mrs. Field, Mrs. Shearman and Bessie Turner, and took her seat side by side with her mother, Mrs. Morse. Five minutes after eleven Theodore Tilton hustled into Court, and was closely followed by Mr. Beecher and his wife. Five minutes after Mr. Caldwell led Bessie Turner to the stand, and her cross-examination was continued.

Bessie Turner's Cross-examination Continued.

She testified: I did not tell Mrs. Morse of Tilton's attempting my ruin. I think Mrs. Tilton told her. I cannot remember how I knew where the office was where Mr. Richards was employed. I did not tell Mrs. Putnam the story voluntarily; she questioned me about it some seven months after I went there. The first time I ever heard Theodore Tilton's stories against his wife was the day we arrived from Marietta, in the parlor. I recollect the first time he made the charges; the first time Mrs. Tilton left the house was on account of these stories; the second time occurred a day or so after my return from Marietta. I had not at that time heard of the troubles with Mr. Bowen, but I could not swear to this; I could not say if I was asked that question before the committee.

Mr. Fullerton read that question from the book containing the witness' testimony, in which she was asked that question, and replied, "Yes."

The witness continued: If I said that then it must have been so. I left Keyport on account of the

Dislike of Silas Tilton for Me.

I never was accused of telling falsehoods while I was there, and did not threaten to make myself sick. I remember little Paul's death. I think it was after a month's sickness. I do not remember if Mrs. Tilton went away after Paul's death. I think Tilton's visit to my room in 1868 was after Paul's death. I remember the occasion of Tilton's conversation with his wife in which he said: "You have brought this girl on to use against me." These were his exact words; I could not say if I told this to the committee. [Witness was handed a volume containing her testimony before that body, and asked if on this occasion she used these words.] The witness replied: This is not the expression I used on that occasion, but I told the committee of it, as it was in my mind then. I may have used the word testify before the committee. During Mrs. Tilton's illness, in December, 1870, she was attended by Dr. Stubbs; she was nursed by Mrs. Mitchell, who left before Mrs. Tilton recovered; Mrs. Tilton did not leave her bed for two weeks; the two letters counsel read yesterday were in my trunk; in looking over my letters I came across these two; I was friendly with Tilton after he entered my room in 1868.

I Was Not Angry

with him for coming into my room on that occasion, but was angry when he put his hand on my neck. I did not then think he had any improper design upon me. I only thought so after I was in Marietta, in 1870, and had some conversation with Mrs. Tilton. I left for Steubenville in January or February, and wrote a letter to Mr. Tilton. I do not think he answered it. I wrote him one letter, I think, on May 24, from Marietta, and I think only one.

A Matrimonial Question.

Witness was asked if she wrote the letter from Steubenville to Tilton, consulting him with regard to offer of marriage she had received.

Ex-Judge Porter objected to this, on the ground that the letter itself should be placed in evidence, unless testimony was given to show it was lost.

Mr. Fullerton said he did not wish to introduce the letter, as it contained the name of a third party.

Judge Neilson ruled the question out as being too broad and calling for the production of the letter.

Mr. Fullerton then asked, "Did you write to Tilton of your offer of marriage?"

I never was married, said the witness.

The question was repeated, and she said: He wrote me first about it, and I answered the letter.

Mr. Fullerton asked—Did you tell him of your offer of marriage, or consult him?

This raised another argument, the defense claiming that it called for the letter. The question was ruled out.

The witness then testified, after being handed the letter for examination, that this was the one she wrote to him; he wrote to her first, and this was the answer; she also testified: I remember the time there was a

Woman's Rights Meeting

at Mrs. Tilton's; there were present Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton. I think they had a chairman presiding, but I do not remember that any papers were read or reports received from committees. I thought Mrs. Tilton had something to do with them. I remember several of these meetings being held in Tilton's absence. I think some of Beecher's people came to these meetings; perhaps Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, but I could not say for certain. I was present on one occasion when Tilton asked his wife to stand away from him, as he did not want any person to make comparisons; this was not said in a very loud tone; it was when they were standing near the folding doors; when he said this, he put

His Head Near Her Ear.

He had to stoop, because she was not so tall; he said, "Elizabeth, don't stand near me, I don't want any comparisons made, the contrast is too great." I do not remember if I stated in my direct examination that Tilton said "stand to one side." I did not tell this story before the committee. I did not do so because I did not think of it then. I first told this story to Mr. Shearman and Mr. Porter, but have not mentioned it since. I saw him hang pictures in his night clothes on two or three occasions. I cannot gives dates. It was in the night time, in the upper hall. I was in bed. I remained there until he hung them. I do not remember how old I was then. I was in bed with the children. On one occasion Mrs. Tilton was in bed, but the other times I do not know where she was. I remember Mrs. Tilton calling to him to

Go to Bed,

and wanted to know what he was hanging pictures for in his night clothes. I wondered what he was dressed the man trotting around in his night clothes. I remember speaking of his wandering about the house looking for a soft bed. Mrs. Tilton accompanied him, I think. I only remember this but once.

The witness was asked if she had not stated in her direct examination that Mr. Tilton was in the habit of going around in his night clothes looking for a soft bed. The witness replied that he was in the habit of going around in that way some nights. Said witness: He would sleep in the front bed rooms, and sometimes in the back bed rooms; that was what I meant by changing beds. On the night I mentioned in particular he had been in every bed on the second and third stories. When he came to my room in the second story I went to the third story with Carroll. He then came up there, and left and went down to the one I arose from first. Mrs. Tilton accompanied her husband, carrying a pillow in her arms. When I left the third story bed room they were just preparing to go to bed. He finally went to bed in the room adjoining mine, on the second story.

On closer cross-examination, the witness corrected herself, saying he had

Slept in All the Beds

in the house. She said he did not sleep in the front bedroom on that occasion. In the morning he was in one of the third story bedrooms. I remember when Tilton remained out all night. I can't remember the year, but it was before little Paul's death. I don't remember him telling Mrs. Tilton that he had to write an obituary of Paul Fessenden. I remember speaking of the occasion when he reproved Mrs. Tilton for bothering him about servants. I think he controlled the affairs of the household in a certain way. He refused to talk to servants, and if they did no please him he caused Mrs. Tilton to discharge them. I cannot think of any instance of this kind. The occurrences of Tilton locking his wife in a room took place in the years 1867, '68 and '69.

The witness was asked if she was sure these were the years. She stated: I went there in 1866, and it was about a year after I noticed

Tilton's Unkindness to His Wife.

Mr. Fullerton repeated the question, and asked for a direct answer.

Ex-Judge Porter objected, and accused the counsel for the prosecution of insulting the witness.

Messrs. Beach and Fullerton naively disclaimed any idea of such a thing.

The last question and answer were then read by direction of the Court, which ruled that the latter sentence of the answer should be stricken out.

The witness then continued: I am sure of these three years. I do not know the occasion of his locking the door the first time. I have known him to lock her in the room over a dozen times—on one occasion for three or four hours. When he locked her up on these occasions he was always in the room.

Recess.

After the recess Bessie Turner continued: I wish to correct a statement about little Paul's death. I said in July it occurred, but it was on the 25th of August, 1868. Mrs. Tilton was only locked up in the second story bedroom for two or three hours. I think this was in 1867, possibly in the winter. The other occasions were in 1867 and 1868. Mr. Tilton was a public lecturer. He was away sometimes in the early part of the winter. He used to read articles to her, and subject them to her criticism, but I do not know that he read his lectures to her when she was locked up. It was

A Scolding Lecture

he was giving her, for his voice was raised very loud. On one occasion I went to the door and knocked. I heard Mrs. Tilton saying: "Dear, I will make every dollar go as far as I can." The tears were running down her cheeks. His face was very red, but he kept it averted from me. On that occasion I heard Mr. Tilton's voice raised in an angry manner. I could not tell what he was saying. I knocked at the door, and it was opened. Mrs. Tilton was sobbing and crying. I remained there about fifteen minutes. They had been there about three or four hours. This was in the afternoon, after lunch, about half-past one o'clock. When Mr. Bates was there, on another occasion, Mrs. Tilton was locked up. Mr. Bates was there in the evening on a Sunday. He came to supper, and left at nine o'clock. They went to the room after he had gone. I followed them up stairs, and they went into their room, where they stayed some time. I was up and down stairs while they were in the room. They were in there about three or four hours. I did not go to bed until they came out. Dozens of times Mr. Tilton had her locked up—at least two or three dozen times—but it may have been more. I am sure it was three dozen times. When I said over a dozen times I meant it was more than a dozen.

The witness was questioned with regard to her statement of over a dozen times, if she meant three dozen times.

The counsel on the other side objected, and some legal quibbling was engaged in.

The question was allowed, and the witness said: I had in my mind that it was a good many times. I thought that saying over a dozen times would be as good as saying three or four dozen times. I have named three occasions which I remember very distinctly, but I also remember other occasions. Another time a young lady was there. He locked her up in the afternoon three or four hours. I heard him talking to her in a loud, angry tone of voice. I was in the sitting room, and remained there until they came out. Another occasion was when she was sick in December, 1870, when he came in and said he was

A Ruined Man.

He was locked up in the room two or three hours when Mrs. Mitchell was in the room. The day after this he was locked up with her also. I do not think I can particularize any other occasion.

The witness was asked about one of the former lockings up, but the counsel on the other side objected, on the ground that the evidence given in the cross-examination could not be recurred to again, and a lengthy argument ensued.

The question was finally allowed, and witness said: When the door of the room was opened to my knock they remained inside. Mrs. Tilton closed the door, and Tilton remained by the bureau, but did not say a word to me. Mrs. Tilton kissed me and said she would forgive me for something wrong I had done that day. I remember Mr. Tilton saying at the breakfast table one morning that Mrs. Tilton was

One of the Most Selfish Women

that ever lived. This is the only time I remember hearing this. When they were at the meals Mr. Tilton helped himself liberally off a plate and passed it to Mrs. Tilton. She said "Help the children," and Florence remarked "Mamma, you are very unselfish," and he said she was one of the most selfish women that ever lived. I saw Beecher at the house several times. He called as a great many other friends called. I let him in one occasion, I think. I recollect of his having brought some flowers. I think Mrs. Mitchell was there then. I do not remember the time when he put the baby to sleep. I never recollect Mrs. Tilton going out with Beecher. The Ellen-Dennis spoken of is dead. She died while I was at school. When I returned from Marietta she was installed as housekeeper and mistress. Mrs. Tilton was tired when she returned from Marietta, but she was not ill that day. Tilton met her at the cars and kissed her, and we all got in the carriage and came to Brooklyn. When we came to the house Ellen Dennis and Susan B. Anthony were there. She went away after breakfast. Miss Dennis

Acted Very Strange

to Mrs. Tilton, but there was no trouble at the breakfast table. I think I stated to the committee that the trouble occurred at the breakfast table, but I was mistaken. I found out my mistake about two weeks ago, when I was at Mrs. Morse's. I was able to recall the time of this difficulty by thinking it over in my mind. Mrs. Tilton left the dinner table, crying, and went into the parlor, when she played a plaintive air on the piano. She remained in the parlor for some time. The first thing which occurred was, I rushed into the room and said he should not ill-treat Mrs. Tilton for my sake. He then

Knocked Me Down and Apologized

by saying I had tripped and fallen. He then asked me if I had charged him with attempting to ruin me, and I said he knew it was the truth. Tilton then said, pointing to a lounge, "Do you see that red sofa? Time and time again have I seen Elizabeth and Henry Ward Beecher having sexual intercourse upon it," and also on a red chair which he pointed out. He also said that Elizabeth was in the habit of having her legs fondled by men, that she thought he was as bad as she was. He then took me up stairs and told me the same story over again. He mentioned also Dr. Denham's, Mr. Bates' and Mr. Ovington's names as parties who had sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton. He said little Paul was not his child, and of them all he only claimed his daughter Florence. He also said about having told gran'ma, as he called Mrs. Morse, this story, and she placed her hand on his head, when he was kneeling, and said

"Monumimous Man You Are!"

The words I used before the committee when telling this story were, I think, committing adultery with these three gentlemen.

The book containing the testimony was given to witness, and she stated that she had told the committee of the charges against these three gentlemen.

The witness resumed: When I was in the room with him he told me he saw Mrs. Tilton with Mr. Beecher. After a long pause.) I am not sure that Mr. Tilton said his wife confessed this to him. I have a faint recollection about the word confession, but I do not remember who used it. Mr. Tilton was not trying to avoid telling whether I recollect it or not. I cannot remember whether I told the committee Mr. Tilton said Mrs. Tilton had confessed to him her criminal intimacy with Beecher. If I said so then, I must have been mistaken.

The Court here adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.—In the Senate to-day the Senate bill to forbid railroad officials or employes being connected in any way with so-called fast freight or transportation companies, was passed.

In the House, a House bill punishing the crime of rape upon a child under twelve years of age by imprisonment for life at hard labor, was passed.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, March 23.—In the Senate, the House bill to define the rights, privileges and liabilities of inn keepers, common carriers and keepers of places of public amusement, passed third reading—ayes 20, noes 2. The House bill providing against unjust discrimination of railroads against each other, as well as shippers of local and through freight and passenger traffic, failed on its third reading.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, March 23.—The Legislature to-day elected Thomas C. Dunn Comptroller General of the State. Dunn is a Northern Republican, who was elected to the State Senate by Conservatives; was Chairman of the Reform Republican Executive Committee in the last campaign, and is generally respected by all parties in the State. The Legislature adjourns *sine die* on Friday.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
OFFI WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, generally cloudy weather will prevail, with rising temperature, southwest winds, veering to southwest and West, falling barometer, and rain or snow from West Virginia and Ohio northeastward to Maine.

The Rivers.

The Ohio and Central Mississippi rivers will fall slowly.

Spring Costumes.

We have just added to our stock a few choice novelties in the line of JACKET, and OVERSKIRT, and COSTUMES.

Jos. HORNE & Co.

Retail Stores 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Louisiana Question Settled by the Senate.

The Action of the President Approved.

Suits to be Brought Against Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1874.

Suits Against Pacific Railroads.

The Attorney General has instructed District Attorneys to institute suits against several of the Pacific Railroads, for the amount certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to be due the Government, for five per centum of their respective net earnings provided for by the act of July 1st, 1862, or by any other act or acts in relation to the respective railroad companies. The following are the railroad companies and the amounts: Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, $47,197; Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, $21,104; Union Pacific Railroad, $1,040,056; Kansas Pacific Railroad, $308,839. The following are the points at which suits will be brought: Kansas Pacific and Central Branch, in Kansas; Union Pacific at Boston, and Sioux City in Iowa.

Senate Proceedings.

Mr. Anthony gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-day without recess until a vote should be reached on the pending resolution approving of the action of the President in regard to Louisiana.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, took the floor and spoke in opposition to the resolution.

He was followed by Mr. Wallace in opposition to the resolution and in denunciation of military interference in Louisiana. He said the action on the part of Congress towards the Southern States was ruinous to the whole country. It was like building a wall around the southern portion of this country, and thus destroying the markets of the North. In his own great State of Pennsylvania, coal, iron and lumber laid in piles in the mines and at the furnaces and at sawmills. The busy industry of Lehigh and Schuylkill would be no longer heard, and now the people were becoming convinced that this prostration was largely due to Federal bayonets in the South and violations of the rights of people there by the disloyal and lawbreaking disposition. He said if the Irish would renounce the leadership of stump orators and adopt industry in place of political agitation, the necessity for exceptional legislation would cease.

Disraeli pointed out the concessions contained in the bill, and appealed to the patriotism of the Irish members, asking them not to agitate the country by an opposition to the bill that must be futile.

The bill passed second reading—264 to 69.

LONDON, March 24—5, A. M.—In the House of Commons last night, O'Clery, member for Wexford, gave notice that after the recess he should offer a motion in favor of the recognition by Great Britain of the belligerent rights of Carlists in Spain.

SPAIN.

Gen. Cabrera.

BAYONNE, March 23.—Don Carlos has issued a decree declaring that General Cabrera has forfeited his former honors, and that he shall be delivered into the hands of a military tribunal for trial if he falls into the hands of the Carlists.

PARIS, March 23.—*Le Univers* says Admiral Polo and General Roda are the only important adhesions to Cabrera thus far.

SANTANDER, March 23.—General Cabrera is expected here on Wednesday, *en route* for Madrid.

GEORGIA.

The Recent Cyclone—Description by an Eye Witness.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 23.—The path of the tornado was from two to six hundred yards wide. The cyclone was cylindrical in shape, and rotated with fearful velocity from north to south. The front cloud was as black as night and half a mile high. The rear was illuminated by a bright light. It traveled nearly due east, veering a little to the north. After devastating Oamak, the tornado seems to have divided, one portion going east by north and crossing the Savannah river above and below Augusta, both proving equally destructive, laying waste everything in their track. Huge trees were broken like reeds, and in some instances carried three quarters of a mile. The tornado was preceded by a dull, heavy roaring, as of heavy artillery in the distance. It spent its greatest fury in about three minutes. An eye witness says the scene was one of awful grandeur, and appalled. There was a crash, a roar, and the mingling of a hundred terrific and unearthly sounds. Houses were demolished, and oaks that had withstood the storms of a century were snapped in twain. There is great distress in the devastated district, embracing eight counties in Georgia and two or three in South Carolina. The destruction of property is immense and the list of killed and wounded appalling.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Venezuela advices of the 16th say the President disbanded the entire army. Peace is completely established.

—An unknown man was killed on Tuesday by a passenger train on the International Railroad near Texarkana, Ark.

—A man named Michals, who passed a raised pension warrant for eight hundred dollars at Little Rock, Ark., was shot and badly wounded by a detective while attempting to escape.

—The greatest alarm is felt at points along the present great gorge in the Delaware river near Port Jervis. Many persons living near the river are moving to higher and safer grounds.

—A Wilkesbarre dispatch of yesterday says the weather was more moderate, and a gentle thaw occurred; not enough, however, to raise the water, and the gorges remain as firm as ever.

—John McFadden shot and killed Geo. D. Blockard at Clarksville, Ark., on Monday. Blockard was a railroad employe. He was shot for refusing to return one dollar won from McFadden.

—The nine engineers, firemen and pumpmen in the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company at Providence, Olyphant and Carbondale, who struck on Wednesday last for an advance of ten per cent., reinstated to work on Tuesday night at old wages.

Destructive Fire.

A special telegram received at the office yesterday from Tidioute, Pa., the scene of an extensive fire on Sunday last, announces the fact that *"Hall's Safes came through the best of all."* In other words, it has been again demonstrated that this splendid reputation of these safes, acquired through many years experience. Trials both in accidental and *test fires* proves them worthy the utmost confidence of our business men and the public generally. The company have an office and salesroom at 93 Smithfield street, this city, where there can always be found a full assortment. House and parlor safes a specialty.

Not a Beecher Case.

In the Matthews case among our colored Methodist brethren oil has been poured upon the waters of strife, and glorious peace sheds its benign radiance on all the interests of the John Wesley church, in this city. The wise counsels of Dr. N. H. Williams and his church confrers have been followed and the congregation is quieted and happy in the assured prospects of harmony and peace.

Attention, Ladies.

Ladies of fashion, as also those who desire articles of millinery of genuine worth and merit, are invited to attend the spring opening of Mrs. J. M. Barber, successor to Mrs. Christy & Co., at No. 211 Penn avenue. The opening will embrace a full and beautiful assortment of the latest styles in these goods. All the novelties in Chips, Straws and English Walking Hats. Shade Hats of every description. See card.

Spring Costumes.

We have just added to our stock a few choice novelties in the line of JACKET, and OVERSKIRT, and COSTUMES.

Jos. HORNE & Co.

Retail Stores 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

W. S. Jackson's Sale

of Horses, Carriages, Harnesses, Barouches, and entire Livery Stock on Wednesday, 24th inst., 10 A. M.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

WEATHER STRIPS
At THOMPSON & CO'S, 84 Wood street

If you want something new, buy Ri[illegible] Sun Butter Biscuit.

WATER WORKS MATTERS.

The Committee Embarrassed by the Lack of Funds—Several Projects Up for Discussion Last Night—Economical Plans—Retrenchment the Motto—What It Will Cost to Finish the Work.

A meeting of the Water Committee was held last night in Municipal Hall. The first business taken up consisted of a number of bids for supplying the water works with coal for the ensuing year. Chairman Brown stated that he had great doubts whether the committee had the right to open bids and award the contract, as an ordinance had lately been passed by Councils granting the Committee on City Property sole power to advertise for bids and let the contract for supplies. This ordinance, it seems, was passed without the knowledge of the Water Committee. The bids were then laid over, Mr. Brown stating that the City Solicitor had promised to draw up an ordinance for the next meeting of Councils which will give the Water Committee the right to have control over its own works and furnish its own supplies.

THE NEW CYLINDER.

The clerk next read an article of agreement to be signed by the committee which authorizes Mr. Hartupee to make a new cylinder for the old water works engine for $1,275. It will be remembered that the committee had no time to advertise for bids for a new cylinder, as the work was one of urgent necessity and had to be completed forthwith. The cylinder is now nearly in place, and the danger of the city being without water is about over. The contract was duly signed by the committee.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Water extension business was then taken up, and the chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of continuing with the contracts now under way, in relation to the new water works, and the lack of funds.

Mr. Ballentine said the Legislature had put the committee in a great predicament by refusing to allow an additional loan, but he thought the committee could not afford to allow the works to stop, and the city pay $300,000 per annum for interest, with no prospect of any return whatever. He was in favor of making an arrangement with the contractors by which the committee will pledge itself to indemnify the contractors for all losses incurred by the city not receiving their money when due. He favored the paying of interest on the monies due the contractors until such time as there may be money in the treasury again. The loss would be too great to the city if work was stopped now.

THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO FINISH.

Mr. Walter, contractor for the Hiland reservoir, stated that he expected to complete his work by July 1st, and the amount needed to finish said work was about $104,000.

Mr. Hunter thought the city certainly had credit enough to run this business until the legislature met again when the necessary legislation could surely be had. It would be very impolitic to stop work now.

Chairman Brown said it certainly seemed strange that the city had the right to make contracts before the Wallace bill was passed, and now when the contracts are to be paid for and the committee is expected to keep faith with the contractors, a law is made which prevents the committee from carrying out its contracts and the contracts of the city. He believed that if the matter was taken to Court the Wallace bill as far as it relates to the contracts made before it was passed would be declared illegal. The committee has funds amounting to $624,000 without any additional legislation, but that sum is not now available. The question only is whether the city will finally get the $381,000 now due it by the National Trust Company, as there seems to be no doubt but that it will eventually. The amount needed to finish all existing contracts is $706,000. Deducting the $624,000 that the committee will eventually get leaves $170,000 to be raised by additional legislation; but if the South Side is to be supplied a larger sum will have to be raised.

ECONOMY.

Mr. Goldthorpe looked at the matter in an economical fashion. He said the city now has on hand a great amount of 36-inch pipe, and the rising main might be made of these pipes, and if one line of 36-inch main should not be sufficient there is enough of that kind of pipe on hand to make two lines of rising mains, and they would surely supply us with enough water until the days of our grand-children. It would require some mechanical changes, but they could be made without much cost.

Chairman Brown—How will you annul the Brush contract for 50-inch rising mains?

Mr. Goldthorpe—I cannot answer legal questions.

Mr. Ballentine moved that a sub-committee be appointed to confer with Mr. Brush and see whether they could not make an amicable arrangement with him, in order to get him to relinquish his contract with the committee.

Mr. Fox—I believe the Brush contract is illegal anyways.

Mr. Hunter—That is for the courts and not for us to decide.

Mr. Ballentine's motion was then passed, and the chair appointed Messrs. Ballentine, Hunter and Hughes to confer with Mr. Brush.

STOPPING UNNECESSARY WORK.

Mr. Harrison moved, in view of the scarcity of available funds, that a committee be appointed to investigate and report at the next regular meeting of the committee, what work it is necessary to push to a hasty conclusion and what kind of work can be suspended under the circumstances at present, so that the committee can carry through necessary work until the Legislature meets again and authorizes the raising of more funds. The motion was carried and Messrs. Harrison, Goldthorpe, Fox, Epping and Feley appointed. The chairman was also added to the committee.

Mr. Ballentine presented a resolution authorizing the South Side Water Company to place a fire plug in the fire line which runs between the Monongahela bridge and Saw Mill Run, the price of which shall be fixed by the Superintendent of the City Water Works and the Superintendent of the South Side Water Company. It was stated that the cost would be about $125 for each plug. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Wainwright presented a resolution for ten fire plugs to be placed on Butler street, between Fiftieth street and the Sharpsburg bridge, to be located at such points as may be axed by the Superintendent of the Water Works. Passed.

The bills of Messrs. King and Alston for acting as arbitrators in the Douglass contract were referred to a sub-committee for examination.

A communication was read from Mr. Wm. Smith, asking the city to fix a place where he shall deliver the water pipes still in his yard, where they are in the way; also to take the pipe stored on a vacant lot on Liberty street, which is costing him $400 per annum storage. Referred to the Committee on Pipe Laying.

After passing some minor bills the committee adjourned.

GREAT BARGAINS

In Pianos and Organs.

In order to make room for our spring stock of Pianos and Organs, we must close our present assortment, and in order to do this within the next two weeks, we have *greatly reduced* all our prices. We have always been noted for selling lower than any other Piano house in this city, but we are now out-doing even ourselves, and the prices at which we will, for the next two weeks, furnish a first-class Piano or Organ was never heard of in this city before, and it will be years before such another chance is offered again. So if you want to get a first-class instrument, fully warranted by the most reliable house in this city, and at a lower price than was ever offered before, give us a call. MELLOR & HOENE,
53 Fifth avenue.

A RARE CHANCE.

Sacrifice of Pianos and Organs.

To make room for new stock arriving and to arrive, we shall sell a large and varied stock of second hand Organs and Pianos of various makes some goods as good as new having been in use but 2 or 3 months. Instruments sold at Zweidinger's on payments to suit purchasers, and the largest stock of Musical instruments to select from west of New York.

Cornices and Mirrors.

No housewife but has some peculiarity or originality of taste in the line of cornices and mirrors, and if her rooms be adorned with styles suitable, they become a joy for ever. We now have the pleasure of announcing to parties who wish original and novel designs of these articles that Mr. Chas. E. Wray, whose office and manufactory is at the corner of First avenue and Short street, is prepared to supply all such with special designs, to order, of extreme elegance and beauty. Mr. Wray is an expert in his line, both as to originality of conception of design and figure and superiority of workmanship, and parties can scarcely fail to find that which is exactly suited to their mind in the excellent assortment now on hand.

Help For Pittsburgh.

Boston produces many good things, but none more welcome to Pittsburghers than the good and cheap clothing to be found at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, where suits can be bought equal in quality of material and excellence of manufacture, to a suit ordered to measure, and for less than half the money. Popular suits at popular prices. Maintains the good name of the "Boston," 95 Smithfield street.

Spring Costumes.

We have just added to our stock a few choice novelties in the line of JACKET, and OVERSKIRT and COSTUMES.

Jos. HORNE & Co.

Retail Stores 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism,
by having WEATHER STRIPS on your [illegible] and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 [illegible].

BREVITIES.

····Allegheny Councils will meet to-morrow night.

····All the ministers from the Conference at Alliance, who reside hereabouts, arrived at home yesterday.

····The Grand Jury will begin to make their usual rounds to-day in visiting the county institutions.

····The old Bluff street park project is being revived by the citizens of the Sixth and Fourteenth wards.

····The feast of Purim—a religious festival among the Jews—wound up last night. It was very generally celebrated hereabouts.

····Deputy Sheriff Stubbs is trying to get up a "spellin" to be composed of the county officers. It is to be held in one of the Court rooms at no distant day.

····The committee to whom was referred the charges against the Rev. J. J. McIlyar for mal-administration, reported to the Conference that the charges were not sustained.

····James Craft, arrested for disorderly conduct by officer Emanuel, was fined $25 and costs, in default of which he was sentenced sixty days to Claremont, by Mayor Phillips yesterday.

····It is proposed now to have a spelling match between teachers and journalists, at Library Hall during the early part of April. What fun there would be and oh! what a slaughter of the innocents.

····The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. Wm. Heagy presiding, but no business was transacted and the committee adjourned this morning on Thursday evening at half past six o'clock.

····Rev. W. A. Davidson, D. D., is to be called before an Investigating Committee on a charge of breach of discipline in marrying a lady who had been divorced from her former husband on other than scriptural grounds.

····The Window Glass Blower's Union of this city allege that their members are being defrauded by incorrect measurement of their work by the glass cutters, and they threaten to strike unless the matter is attended to.

····The Committee on Wooden Buildings, of Allegheny Councils, met last evening, Mr. Wm. Burton in the chair. It was decided to recommend to Councils that Jacob Phert be allowed to place a second story on his frame meat shop on James street.

····Under a recent act of Assembly, Messrs. Armstrong and Fred. Guscetti have obtained a change of *venue*, and will not be tried in Westmoreland county. They have no confidence in the Westmoreland jurors, although they have the greatest confidence in Judge Logan.

····It is probable that the present Grand Jury will recommend the building of a new office for the Prothonotary and a room for the Orphans Court. The business in the former office has increased until the present room is not sufficiently large in which to transact what is necessary to be done.

····Last evening shortly after seven o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from box 26 in Allegheny. It was caused by the discovery that De Haven & Son's foundry at the corner of Arch street and Park way was on fire. The flames were quenched before any material damage was done. It is supposed to have originated from the furnace.

····The State Supreme Court, Monday, in the case of the Central Railroad Company, of New Jersey, vs. Cooke, from Luzerne county, affirmed the judgment of the Court below, and held that a person injured personally, by the negligence of a railroad company, may recover more than $5,000 damages. This virtually sets aside the act of Assembly limiting the amount of damages, and declares the same unconstitutional.

PERSONAL.

···Mrs. Wittenmeyer, President of the National W. C. T. U., will leave for Chicago to-day. It is said that she will not return to this city in time to be at the prayer meeting at the Alliance Rooms next Sunday afternoon.

···J. M. McNair, the Grand Recorder of Pennsylvania of the A. O. U. W., was elected Supreme Master Workman of the United States. Mr. McNair is a Virginian by birth (his residence at present is New Castle, Pa., but will become a resident of this city in a few weeks.) He is a self-made man, and is possessed of rare executive ability, and is a splendid orator. Mr. McNair is 48 years of age, is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, and is portly enough to give him a solid appearance in his manner of speaking, and he is destined to win his way by his address and ability.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the Cemetery of Evergreens, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh. mh23:w

SPRING OPENING.

Mrs. J. M. Barber.

SUCCESSOR TO MRS. M. CHRISTY & CO.,
Will open a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer Millinery,

All the Novelties in Chips and Straws, English Walking Hats, Shade Hats of every description.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27th,
211 PENN AVENUE.

mh24:080

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, March 23, 1875.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—The Sewerage Commission of the City of Allegheny are prepared to receive proposals for the construction of the following Sewers, with their appurtenances, &c., to-wit:

CONTRACT No. 1—Comprising about 1,000 feet 18 inch Brick Sewer on Fremont street Extension and Taggart street, from Washington avenue to Charles street.

CONTRACT No. 2—Comprising about 540 feet of 18 inch Pipe Sewer on South Diamond street and Wilson's alley, from Sandusky to Ohio street.

CONTRACT No. 3—Comprising about 850 feet of 18 inch Pipe Sewer on Western avenue, from present terminus to Charlotte street to Fulton street.

Drawings and specifications can be seen and full information given at this office.

Bids to be endorsed "Sewer Proposals," and delivered at or before 3 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, April 1, 1875.

Separate proposals, on which forms alone bids will be received, will be furnished at this office.

The Commission reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Commission,

mh24:082 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

(No. 23.)

AN ORDINANCE—To Authorize the construction of a Lateral sewer, on Western avenue, from present terminus to Fulton street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Sewer Commission be and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the construction of a Sewer as follows, to-wit: On Western avenue, from present terminus to Fulton street, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said sewer shall be fully ascertained, the same shall be assessed, levied and collected as provided for in an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled a supplement to a supplement of the fourth section of an act, entitled an "Act relating to Allegheny City, approved March 24, A. D. 1869."

SEC. 3. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1875.

J. C. PATTERSON,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select Council.

WM. P. PRICE,
President of Common Council.

Attest: ROBT. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, March 13, 1875.

Examined and approved.

mh24 O. PHILLIPS, Mayor.

(No. 24.)

AN ORDINANCE—Granting Richard Nattail the right to erect a frame stable.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That Richard Nattail be and he is hereby granted permission to erect a frame stable on rear of lot No. 177 North avenue, Second ward.

SEC. 2. That so much of any Ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils this 11th of March, A. D. 1875.

J. C. PATTERSON,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. T. WHITE,
Clerk of Select Council.

WM. P. PRICE,
President of Common Council.

Attest: ROBT. DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Allegheny City, March 17, 1875.

Examined and approved.

mh24 O. PHILLIPS, Mayor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE WHOLESALE.

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.

OF

GILL & BRO.,

253 LIBERTY STREET,

To which we invite the attention of the Trade.

With the opening of an other season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMENS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MENS', BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

Congress Gaiters, Alexis, Oxford and Jersey Ties and Fine Calf Boots.

Miners' Nailed Shoes, Rubber Goods, &c.

Also, a large stock of CITY MADE GOODS Goat, Morocco and Lasting.

☞Bottom Prices. Orders Promptly Attended to.

An Important Sale

OF

DRY GOODS

We have just opened a lot of

BLACK SILKS

At Prices from $1.25 to $2.75,

And consider them to be the best value yet offered.

Yard Wide Chintzes, 12 1-2c.

Black Cashmeres,
Black Alpacas,
Black Mohairs,
Muslins, Cassimeres,
Flannels, &c.

For the next thirty days we offer some decided bargains in the above goods in

...LY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

ROBERT KING.....N. P. REED.
W. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:
DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Remittances for subscription for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116

THE United States Senate will adjourn to-day.

THE Juvenile Guardian Society, in New York, propose to treat Pastor Halliday to a slander suit, in return for his evidence at the Beecher trial.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN, a prominent member of the Chester county bar, and formerly a Member of Congress, died at his home in West Chester, Tuesday, aged sixty-five years.

THE United States Government have made another start toward collecting the dividend tax from the New York Central Railroad. It is an old case, and should be finished this time.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church has adjourned, and that very interesting form of reading,—the appointments, will be carefully scanned by our Methodistic readers. Quite many changes are made in the list of city pastors.

WE are treated to the opinions of the New York press as to Andy's speech. Inasmuch as the value of these criticisms depends on their impartiality, it will be accepted as true that they amount to little. Such of those papers as happen to dislike Grant, applaud the speech; and those that are favorable to the Administration condemn it. Yet the speech was on the Louisiana question!

THE charge of Judge Emmons, of the United States District Court, in Memphis, Tennessee, touching the Civil Rights bill, declaring the unconstitutionality of that document, is important, rather for the incidental discussion of the scope and bearing of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, than for any other reason. We have attached little importance to the Civil Rights bill, as it stands, and are surprised that it should have so quickly become productive of innumerable suits at law. Yet the limited construction given to the new amendments will be utterly surprising to those who have hitherto considered that they covered every imaginable form of oppression that could be inaugurated, and for the repression of which laws might be enacted. Yet the first law that is passed to enforce these amendments, though shorn of its importance, is declared to be inoperative, in that it goes beyond the aim and purpose of the amendments! Even the amendments are affirmed to be revolutionary in their character, if they confer upon Congress the power to regulate the rights and privileges of citizens in towns and cities. The discussion is very comprehensive, and if it stands, the only value of the amendments is in the security they give to property, but not to persons.

THAT Andy Johnson should have made a personal and vindictive speech is not surprising, but that it should have been rambling and incoherent we did not expect. In earlier times his wild efforts were attributed to an over-supply of strong Bourbon, but he was presumably himself at the time of his senatorial address. This being true, he was not equal to his former self. If it be true that he can only give such addresses as that of Monday, his power in the Senate and before the country need not be particularly dreaded. The time for controlling the country by mere tirade has passed by. The reappearance of Andy, and the speech referred to, is suggestive of the inquiry whether the quality of oratory that was considered quite remarkable before the war has not fallen into the back-ground. Either this, or the renowned ex-President has lost in coherence and power, during his six years of enforced retirement. He is a sample of the class who have apparently outlived their usefulness, and have fallen into the sere and yellow leaf of a gloomy Autumn. We really expected that Andy's first effort would be something noteworthy,—but as it is, neither the President nor the Republican party need fear much from that source.

DR. KENEALY has given the British House of Parliament a taste of his ability and spirit, and it is but just to say that he came out victorious, although the matter involved was really trifling. The whole affair was the outgrowth of what Mr. Ashley had said in a speech, publicly delivered, but not in Parliament. It was not, thus, a subject that called for correction in Parliament, yet Dr. Kenealy managed to get and retain the floor on a question of privilege. He thus was in a position to catechise Mr. Ashley who modified his first statement by declaring that Kenealy put a false witness in the box,—a point that relieved him of obloquy. Disraeli, Bright, and others, joined in the controversy, and when Kenealy came to make his reply, he evidently commanded the attention, if not the respect of Parliament. The pluck he displays, and the evident ability he manifests, serve to elevate him in the estimate of the members, and while he has not yet outgrown the prejudice against him, it is evident he is engaged in a contest in which he will ultimately win. It is quite possible that a prediction made when he first entered Parliament may yet be realized,—that he will become the head of a party, that will speedily become strong enough to command respect. Pluck and ability are apt to win in the long run.

MITCHELL, the member from Tipperary, who was expelled from the English Parliament, and died pending a second canvass, is represented as a person possessed of considerable strength of character, and culture of mind. He was evidently inspired with a desire to rival some of the great characters of Irish history, by representing the advanced ideas of Irish independence and reform. That he had succeeded in obtaining a strong hold on the affections of his constituents is proven by the large vote given him, on the occasion of his election. Doubtless his failing health and the fact that he had stood forward as the embodiment of the Irish cause had much to do with the tumultuous applause which greeted him, and the magnificent vote which elected him. There is a wild enthusiasm in the Irish love of home independence and rule, that idealizes the virtues of a leader, and exalts a chosen representative as the best of men. Unfortunately it does not always happen that the leaders are worthy the love they inspire; yet in Mitchell's case, if thoroughness of devotion to a cause, and suffering for its sake entitled any to the honors of confidence and leadership, he must be ranked as among the deserving. In prosperity, and adversity, in health and sickness, living and dying he devoted heart and brain to the cause of Irish independence.

A LESSON FROM EUROPE.

It may not prove very consoling to the unemployed laboring men of this country, or to manufacturers, to know that there is an equal amount of depression and difficulty elsewhere, yet the fact is that Germany is suffering quite as keenly as are we from business difficulties. The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes to that paper that "the general cry of dullness in trade is swelled not a little by the voice of Germany. If wages have been reduced 20 per cent. in America, they have been reduced 40 per cent. here; if there are hundreds of unemployed men in New York, there are thousands in Berlin. Last Winter this city had difficulty in finding street laborers at two thalers per day; this Winter an indefinite number can be obtained at twenty silbergroschen, or one-third the price. If the great manufactories in America make wholesale reductions in wages, those of Germany make wholesale discharges of hands. Hardly a week passes in which the *International Gazette*, the new American paper here, does not report such events. The reason is simply that it is impossible, at any rate of wages, to sustain a large production; and the concerns find it easier, therefore, to close their works. There is, in short, almost an utter prostration of business. The *National Zeitung* this morning makes a frank confession of the fact. It admits the distressing condition of trade in general, and especially of the drug in the labor market; and draws, on the whole, a picture which would not encourage many emigrants to return hither in search of fortune." There are laws and facts which govern the fluctuations of business that are not always as carefully considered as they should be,—even by those who control Governmental affairs. When Germany came out of the war with France with her vast indemnity, it was thought that an era of splendid prosperity was upon them. Yet careful financiers there proclaimed that such expectations would never be realized,—as the inflation of prices that would inevitably follow would occasion severe pressure upon all classes, particularly the poor. Thus it has proved, despite the fact that the indemnity was paid in gold, and a specie currency has been maintained in Germany.

From the gloomy days in September, 1873, when the panic first burst upon us, till the present, we have been lectured by a few wiseacres at the East, to the effect that all our financial misfortunes are attributable to the fact that we use paper for currency, rather than gold. The touchstone of prosperity, they would have us believe, is gold as a currency. With this, business would be self-regulating, heavy fluctuations in values would not occur, and business would be more on an even level, untouched by storms and unaffected by panics. Especially have we been taught that severe business depressions would not occur. How should they? Is not gold the standard of values? Is it not the one article that never fluctuates? With it as a currency, all other values will be perfectly regulated, and maintain a level that will, comparatively speaking, remain undisturbed." This, in substance, is the theory of those whose panacea for all commercial ills is gold. The converse of this has been given, *ad nauseum*, for our financial troubles. We have, in all, about five times as much currency as we have gold,—or, if we refer to the gold that can be seen to be available, seven-times as much currency as gold. "Is it strange," they argue, "that a system based on rags should totter and fall?" Thus we have been trained to think that all depends on the simple question of currency.

Let us now take a few facts. Germany has about double the amount of paper in circulation that she has in stock of gold. It is estimated that where there is one dollar of gold for two dollars of paper issued, it represents the best basis of security that is attainable. The Bank of England's reserve ranges from 35 to 45 per cent. of her paper issue,—that is, usually, it has three dollars of paper out for every dollar of gold in reserve. Germany is in better condition than this. Hence, so far as specie can maintain the inflexibility of values, and the steadiness of business, it ought to do it in Germany. In the face of this important fact we have the other truth that the depression of values, the prostration of business, the lack of employment, and hardships for the poor, are far greater in Germany than in this country. The fact is admitted, and the circumstances are as we state them. If, then, Germany, with a specie basis, has met with such depressions in business, may not the panic in this country, and the consequent pressure be accounted for on a different basis than that of currency?

We have held, and still hold, that the question of currency has nothing to do with the condition of business. In Germany, the disarrangement of industries by the war with France, and the tendency to flock to the cities at the close of the war—thus intensifying the business difficulties. Hence many kinds of business fell into confusion, and industries suffered. The equilibrium of labor, as applied to the manifold industries of the nation, was disturbed, and, thus, depression and suffering followed. The same general law was operative here. Owing to the wide spread diffusion of the people of this country over a large territory, the evil has not been felt so keenly, yet it has existed, nevertheless. When Jay Cooke failed, work on railroads stopped, and one great industry, in which millions of money were annually spent, was suddenly stopped. This destroyed a certain equilibrium of industry that had existed, and little by little other forms of enterprise were limited and eventually stopped. Could the industries that were suddenly paralyzed in 1873 be restored to activity the problem would be settled at once. The secret of business prosperity and failure, in the instances under mention, is in this, and not in the kind or quality of currency used.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MANCH—LITTLE CLASSICS: Edited by Rossiter Johnson. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is an exquisite little volume containing gems from Holmes, Craik, Spofford, Wilson and Cunningham. The volume belongs to a series which is being issued with the idea of giving selections from the best authors—for those who cannot find time or opportunity, and yet desire an acquaintance with the style and power of the great men in literature. The volumes are gotten up in a very neat style, and they will afford entertainment and instruction to many who are not able to possess the full work of any author. The selections are made with literary skill and appreciation, and give a very clear idea of the charm and characteristics of each writer.

ALICE BRAND: A Romance of the Capital. By A. G. Riddle. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This is a novel purporting to give glimpses of life at Washington in political and social circles during the war. It is fairly written, and the personal sketches are interesting, albeit, fulsome eulogy too often takes the place of calm judgment. The story centers in the fortunes of a young lady who had a heavy government claim, and was brought into contact with the great men of the day in presenting her plea for justice. It is sensational throughout, but has the merit of generally being written in good style.

THE RAINBOW CREED. A Story of the Times. Published by W. F. Gill & Co., Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is a story told to illustrate the doctrine of humanitarianism. It is written in a bold, free spirit, and while rejecting some of the cardinal principles of Christianity, holds to and magnifies others. It is written in a grand eloquent style, full of bombast and ideas crudely expressed. The divinity of Christ is denied, but all the elements which entered into his character are recognized as essential to true manhood.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, For April, contains interesting articles written by Wilder, Becker, Mueller, Tyndall, J. R. Black, Vogel, Atteridge, Reynolds, John Trowbridge, and other masters in the school of science. These which will probably attract most attention are "The First Traces of Man in Europe," "Fog Signaling," "On the Correctness of Photographs," "Rain-Drops on the Sea," and "Science from the Pulpit." The Editor's Table, Literary Notices and Miscellany are especially rich in facts and criticisms.

IN Dubuque it is the correct thing for gentlemen escorts to carry their fair charges across the muddy cross-streets.

PERSONAL.

MISS LILLIAN EDGARTON is lecturing in Minnesota.

BOTH Mr. Lincoln's Vice-Presidents are in the Senate.

GENERAL CONCHA, late Captain General of Cuba, has arrived in Madrid.

HON. JOHN HICKMAN died at Westchester, Pa., on Tuesday, aged sixty-five.

HENRY COLE, of London, has been made Knight Commander of the Order of Bath.

MAJOR GENERAL MCDOWELL was in Charleston, S. C., last week and inspected the troops.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES YORKE has been appointed Constable of the London Tower, vice Field Marshal Comm, deceased.

MRS. NELLIE GRANT-SARTORIS will visit Cornell University, N. Y., to see her younger brother, who is an under-graduate there.

B. GRATZ BROWN and ex-Representative Stannard, of Missouri, participated in a spelling match held recently in St. Louis. They both "went down" on "bamboozle."

IN a recent lecture, Bishop Coxe, of Buffalo, took ground in favor of capital punishment, saying that "those who sought to abolish it impiously held themselves as wiser than God, who sanctions the death penalty."

MR. GLADSTONE, in reply to a request made to him by Mr. R. J. Price, of Bangor, North Wales, for permission to publish a Welsh translation of his pamphlet on Vaticanism, says he cheerfully grants the request and takes a warm interest in Wales.

AT a meeting of Confederate soldiers the other day at Atlanta so many were dubbed with titles that the following resolution was introduced: "*Resolved*, That the President appoint a committee of one to inquire whether there were any surviving privates of the late war."

MR. JOHN JONES, who is reputed to be the wealthiest colored citizen of Chicago, recently gave a reception on the thirtieth anniversary of his arrival in that city, at which he received five hundred visitors, white and black, while the best band in the city supplied music for the dancing.

MR. FITCH, the husband of the lady on whom the Khedive of Egypt inflicted a $300,000 necklace, discovers that even if the necklace comes into the country free of duty, it is going to require more money than he is earning to pay the annual tax on the jewels. They say he is neglecting his meals, and goes around bareheaded. His friends are trying to secure him the position of conductor on a street car line.

MR. WITHERS, the new Virginia Senator, was a physician at the breaking out of the war. After serving three years as Colonel, he was so severely wounded that he had to leave the army. From 1865 to 1869 he edited the Lynchburg *News*, and from 1869 to 1873 the Richmond *Enquirer*. He is described as an accomplished scholar, very conservative and not at all partisan. He has eleven living children, of whom ten are daughters.

A LONDON correspondent is informed that an examination of the books of the late Mr. Benjamin Atwood shows that he has given away anonymously £1,000 checks to the value of £475,000, so that the £500,000 which he was said to have distributed in this way was considerably below the mark. From the same source he learns that Mr. Attwood gave away to his poor relations and dependents no less a sum than £400,000.

BISMARCK will be 61 in April, and Von Moltke 75 in October of this year; Gortschakoff was born in 1798; M. Thiers can boast of 78 years, if he lives until next April, with no faculty dimmed by age. On the 22d of the present month the Emperor William, of Germany, will have seen 78 years. The ages of the two great statesmen of England are respectively as follows: Disraeli 70 next December, and Gladstone 65 last December, the same month Victor Hugo has entered his seventy-third year several days ago.

ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKEY having been raised to the dignity of Cardinal, it will be etiquette for him always to appear in a costume some portion of which shall be scarlet. This regulation is said to have caused Cardinal Manning in England some annoyance until his countrymen became familiarized with his new ecclesiastical garb. Until copied, this will probably produce the same result in New York. It is supposed to symbolize the special readiness of dignitaries of that class to shed their blood for the good of the Church. The full dress of a Cardinal is one of the most gorgeous and striking costumes worn by civilized men.

MR. A. B. HOPE, Member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge, England, has written a letter to Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, asking if that State will accept the "Standing statue of heroic size, cast in bronze," of "Stonewall" Jackson, which was paid for by a subscription voluntarily organized in England "among persons who admired the character of that truly great man, to procure a statue of him which they might present to his native country as a tribute of English sympathy and admiration." The statue was executed by the late Mr. J. H. Foley, R. A., and its givers request that it be placed in a conspicuous spot in the city of Richmond.

MR. J. P. THOMAS, of Tipton county, Indiana, has a sword of historic interest. According to a local journal, "it was made at Valley Forge (as is shown by the stamp) during the terrible Winter passed there by the Continental army. It was carried by Philip Lewis during the latter days of the Revolution, and descended from him to his son, Col. Thomas Lewis, who used it during the war of 1812. From him it came to Thomas J. Lewis, the father of Mrs. J. P. Thomas, who dying without a male descendant, bequeathed it to Mr. Thomas. The blade is of good steel, but roughly made, as is the handle also. It was evidently made for actual service, and not for parade duty.

MR. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is not so popular in the South as he was, and the zealous admirer who has nominated him for the Presidency must be getting discouraged at the lukewarm reception by some of his own State complains bitterly of his ambiguous course, and a journal in North Carolina, the Piedmont *Press*, throws him overboard in this way: "This abominable old demagogue has either voted with the Radicals or else not voted at all, as on the Civil Rights bill. There is certainly no longer a reason for classing him with the Democrats, and we hope the people in the VIIIth Congressional District of Georgia will either repudiate him, or else cease their attempts to impose upon the country by calling themselves Democrats. We were astonished at his election by the party, but have seen abundant cause to justify our worst fears of his unfaithfulness to his race and section."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A MOBILE dispatch says the failure of Preston & Stetson, the Mobile branch of the Boston firm, is announced. The liabilities are $250,000.

NEW JERSEY has a lunatic who uses a couple of pounds of tobacco daily, not in the way of chewing or smoking, but actually devouring it as food.

A ST. LOUIS man gave a minister a $50 bill by mistake as a marriage fee, and he had to sue the reverend and sell the judgment at a shave of 15 per cent.

THIS is the season of the year when the editor shouts up the pipe to the foreman: "The article I sent up yesterday, headed 'Spring Has Come,' you can hold over."

ON Monday night the body of Mary Bingham, a widow, aged about thirty, was found in the cellar of her mother's residence in East Boston. The police are looking for her murderers.

THE Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has granted the request to close the Exchange on Good Friday, and recommend that contracts falling due on that day be settled on the preceding day.

IT is a very bad habit to be going about from one bed to another, in your *robe de nuit* and stocking feet, trying to make up your mind which you will sleep in. You might tread on a tack and get lockjaw.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

THERE are now in the United States about fifteen hundred thoroughly organized base-ball clubs, having an aggregate membership of over 25,000. These are divided into two distinct classes—professional and amateur.

"SATAN finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," says Dr. Watts, and it certainly looks so, when we learn that the cardrivers' strike was incited by unemployed men, who hoped to step into the vacancies to be thereby created.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

AN old, decrepit woman, at the head of a lot of boys, takes jobs of cleaning the sidewalks in Milwaukee. To watch the boys and handle the greenbacks she hobbles along by the aid of a chair, and when she gets a job sits down in the chair and directs operations, seated.

THERE were 16,000 votes cast at the election in the State of Colorado out of a population of 39,000. This goes to show that the bulk of the census is made up of single men, and there may be danger that on the announcement of some new gold discoveries the State will be left without a census.

THE new green, blue, violet and prune silks are so dark as to be almost black, and the new black failles are coal black, instead of blue black. These, like the colored silks, are of fine make. They are no longer heavily corded or repped, and are decidedly more lustrous than those worn for the past few years.

CAPTAIN JAMES MITCHEL, son of the late John Mitchel, arrived in New York on Monday from Ireland. He learned of the death of his father from the pilot who boarded the steamer on which he was a passenger. The different Irish national organizations of New York are active in preliminary preparations for the funeral procession Sunday next.

THE Ohio Legislature is not making a good record. It is busy investigating charges of corruption against its members. The Indiana Legislature has left a very bad odor, and as for the Pennsylvania Legislature, it was simply a disgrace. The late "wave" gave the control of all three bodies to the Democrats. The return wave is swelling.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

AN emulsion of raw meat is advised as a nutritious form of diet for convalescents. Eight ounces of raw meat, with two and a half ounces of sweet and bitter almonds and white sugar, are beaten together in a mortar until completely homogeneous, the almonds having been first bleached. The compound may be beaten up with egg or milk and water in any consistency.

IT is better to go asleep on the right side, for then your stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position.

A GUINEA of £500 having been offered for the will of Baron Pollock, the great English Chancery lawyer, everybody calls to mind the physician-heal-thyself maxim, and wonders why it is that poor human nature will undertake to do for others that which it will by no means venture to do for itself. The Lord St. Leonard in his day wrote more wills than any other man in England, and probably died intestate himself.

A CURIOUS muddle has resulted from two divorce cases in a New Haven Court, in one of which Julia Ann Miller sued for divorce from Charles H. Miller, and in the other Charles H. Miller for divorce from Julia Ann Miller, the parties being different couples entirely. One couple was accordingly divorced, and the other thinking that the decree was in their case, both married again, and the mistake was not discovered until the Court had adjourned for the term.

THE President of the Juvenile Guardian Society of New York has written a note to Rev. Mr. Halliday, pastoral helper at Plymouth church, in which he says: The characterization of the Guardian Society in your testimony, last week, in the great scandal trial, was a malicious effort to damage our reputation. It is an inadequate reparation, after wrong has been done, to say you did not intend it. We shall protect our good name by all the legal means in our power.

A REMARKABLE sect has just come into notoriety at Charlestown, Mass. It has gained adherents chiefly among some Norwegians and Swedish residents. Mortification of the flesh and vegetarianism are its principal tenets, and new converts are severely beaten to hasten on the work of subduing the passions. One poor woman was almost pounded to death by her husband and other more advanced disciples, and being weak in faith, took refuge with some of the world's people.

THE prospects of relief from this terrible grasshopper scourge, which for two years past has been inflicted upon the people of Southern and Western Minnesota, is not flattering. A farmer of Blue Earth county recently found in one peck of earth, 800 eggs, all of which, after being placed near a stove, hatched out. Quite a number of farmers, discouraged with the prospects, have abandoned their homesteads and left the country. If the prophecy proves correct, those counties most afflicted will be entirely deserted in a short time.

AMONG the new rules recently adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade, was one prohibiting members from trading before nine o'clock in the morning or after four o'clock in the afternoon. It became apparent on Monday that members were disregarding this rule, and on Tuesday, as usual, in consequence of this fact, and because it seemed much too early in the morning, President Armour and Director Wheeler tendered their resignations to the Board. The resignations were not accepted, but a committee was appointed to wait on the two gentlemen, and, if possible, persuade them to reconsider their action.

VAST quantities of property are being destroyed by war in Cuba. In Trinidad twelve estates, producing over eight hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar, have been burned, and in Villa Clara and Cienfuegos more than forty thousand hogsheads of the same commodity have been lost by the raids of the patriots. To this destruction of property must be added that in Sagua la Grande, consisting of twenty-seven large sugar estates, and also the sugar warehouses at Sierra Morena and Caibarien, containing over 100,000 hogsheads and tierces, well filled with sugar waiting for transmission to Havana and other ports. These are some of the effects of a war waged by Spain to prevent Cuba from achieving its separate nationality and independence.

JUST BEFORE SUNRISE.

Night's wavering star, in heaven afar,
With growing pearl is blending,
And up the height of sky the light
In streaks is rich ascending.

The village wakes; each roof outbreaks
In smoke-wreaths upward curling,
And joins the mist, by the soft light kissed,
From the smooth pond unfurling.

Bold chanticleer chokes out his cheer,
His neighbor cock is lighter,
With trotting gait the dam seeks his mate,
Scratching amid the litter.

The oxen start the creaking cart
To the hay-field in the hollow;
And toper Jake reels, half awake,
His morning dram to swallow.

The ale horse rod is open spread,
Where, deep in cackling table,
The partridge sits at twilight's lift,
While lads drive home the cattle.

From the crowing road to his green abode,
In the thicket's tangle,
And toward the door of the corner store
His pacing pony urges.

With eggs and butter and fowls a-flutter,
White Rob at the manger bathers,
Within he goes, with daughter Rose,
To choose her silks and sashes.

In fancy look, on trip the flock,
Or pause the grain to nibble,
While on the walk birds madly talk
With chirrup and with dribble.

Shrill shrieking pup comes dashing up,
Stops, grins as if in banter;
His fore-foot rears, perks sharp his ears,
Then off in three-legged canter.

Geese biting, stoop with necks a-loop;
Boys scrambling by and flying;
With cheers a-loud the sun blue above,
On dainty toes alighting.

With sleepy quack, from the corn-house back,
In a nook of the farm-yard lurking,
The ducks march out and feed about,
Their crescent bodies jerking.

Toils up the lane the lurching wain,
The hay-domo barn-ward bringing;
White with pin hook, along the brook,
A lad his line is swinging.

And hoed and bear, in warbles clear,
The lone bird-voices sounding,
Now seen, now lost, as his sheen is crossed
By sunshine or by shadow.

The robin's song floats sweet along
From the old crooked apple,
Where Brindle lies and whisk the flies,
Mottled in dancing dapple.

And now the sun the hill has won,
Where he pours out his splendor;
And grateful nature in every creature
Thanks the Great Giver render.
—*Alfred B. Street, in the Galaxy for April.*

THE VERY OLDEST.

Death of the Oldest Inhabitant of the Earth—An Indian 123 Years Old.

(From the Santa Cruz (Cal.) Enterprise.)

The Mission of Santa Cruz was established by monks of the order of St. Francis. The first record which they preserved of a baptism was that of an Indian girl named Micela, on October 9, 1791. On the 4th of March following was baptized Justiniano Roxas, by Fr. Isidro Salazar, O. S. F. Roxas was then forty years of age, and perhaps even somewhat over forty, so that he was at least 123 years old when he died. The record of his baptism is still preserved in the register of the Catholic church, so that there can be no doubt concerning the truth of his extreme age. Little is known of his career, as he has outlived those who were children when he was already very advanced in years. It is probable, however, that he belonged to the Aptos tribe of Indians. For some time he had been quite feeble, and his death was expected to take place any moment. Three days ago the Rev. Father Adam administered the last sacraments. At the hour of his death Roxas was attended by the Indian who has been his guardian for some time past. He remained conscious until within a few moments of his death, when he became insensible, and quietly passed into the world beyond. We believe we do not exaggerate in saying that Roxas was the oldest inhabitant of the earth.

Lime and Crops.

Edward Mason, in *Western Rural*, says "Lime improves the quality of almost any cultivated crop. The grain of the cereals has a thinner skin, is heavier and yields more flour. The flour is said to be richer in gluten, but there is much difference of opinion on the subject. It is said to hasten the ripening of wheat, but our experience is quite different on this point, as we have known it to delay the ripening of grain crops. A more marked improvement is produced in both the quantity and the quality of the spring-sown than to the winter-sown crops. It hardens the straw of cereals and prevents it from falling down under the weight of the ear. Potatoes, turnips, peas, beans, rape, colza and all the *brassica* tribe, are greatly improved by lime. On flax alone it is injurious, diminishing the strength of the fiber. Hence, in Belgium flax is not grown on limed land until seven years after the lime has been applied."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Lincoln-Douglass Campaign in 1858.

The *Illinois State Journal* publishes a letter from Hon. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, in acknowledgment of a gift made by Mr. James K. Magie of a picture of Mr. Lincoln. We extract the following from the letter:

"As you mention our meeting at Macomb, a number of incidents are thereby brought back to mind. I recollect that Mr. Lincoln told me he had been sitting for a daguerreotype picture for some "friend who would not take no for an answer." I asked him if he had got a good one. He replied that he "had seen better pictures," whereat we both laughed. It was a standing joke of his that there was only one homelier man in Illinois than himself, and that was his friend, Archie Williams, of Quincy, who, he said, had carried the ugly man's jack-knife for twenty years without meeting a successful competitor for it, and he reckoned Archie would carry it as long as he lived, though when he died it would descend to him, not as next of kin, but of right as the ugliest man that would then be alive in the State.

You may remember how facetiously he he turned "miscegenation" arguments of the Democrats as to the consequences that would follow the abolition of slavery, at his evening meeting in Macomb, by producing statistics of the number of mulattos there were in the South, which by some coincidence just about equaled the number of Democratic voters in the South—one mulatto for each Democrat—and then he asked the audience "to form their own opinions as to who were the fathers of this numerous class of peculiar people of uncertain paternity." With such "visible evidences of the practical workings of Democracy in the South, he thought it did not become them to howl 'miscegenation' at the Republicans, who were not united with the negroes by any tie of blood or kinship." I well recollect the roar of applause which greeted these palpable hits back at his opponents.

You may remember that it was at the Freeport joint debate, he put several interrogations to Douglas, which the latter answered in such a way as to please the Free Soil Democrats, and their votes in the close districts turned the scale against Lincoln and beat him. e Hawrote out the questions he intended to propound to Douglas while in Macomb, and showed them to me in the train on the road to Freeport. Douglas had put to him a series of questions at Ottawa, which he told me he intended to answer at their next encounter, and that he would then give the "Little Giant" a few nuts to crack which he thought would hurt his teeth. "I will be 'got down with them.'" I carefully read over the questions he had prepared. He asked me what I thought of them. I replied that the second one, in my opinion, was dangerous, as it afforded his opponent an opportunity to conciliate the Free Soil Democrats without losing votes down in Egypt. And I endeavored to persuade him to omit it and substitute something else. We argued the matter for a considerable time; he partly agreed to modify it a little, but said he would sleep over it first, and maybe he would change it in the morning, or leave it out altogether. When we reached Freeport I told him I was afraid he was beaten, as each predicted it would. The "police regulations" and "unfriendly legislation" scheme of Douglas to keep slavery out of the Territories secured his re-election as Senator, but lost him the South, which bolted the convention at Baltimore, and rejected him at the polls en masse, and caused his disastrous defeat for President. Lincoln has so framed his question that if Douglas answered in the negative, a majority of the people would surely have beaten him at the polls, and Lincoln must have concluded in his own mind that Douglas' ambition for the Presidency was so strong as to deter him from offending the pro slavery South by answering it in the affirmative, and that he had Douglas on the hip, sure of a defeat.

It was a struggle between two keen and powerful players, on the political chessboard, in which the "Little Giant" was out-generaled, and lost the great game for which he was playing—the Presidency.

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1867.

Assets January 1, 1875, - - - $776,351.86

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bafner.

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Call and examine these splendid instruments at

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A thorough inspection and examination of these Organs will convince anyone that for beauty and purity of tone, excellence of material and workmanship of interior, and beauty and thoroughness of exterior, they have no equals. Don't be misled by misrepresentations of agents of cheaper Organs, but be satisfied only by a personal inspection. See them before purchasing and then decide.

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Agent of the Company,
At the Looking Glass Store of S. BOYD & CO.
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OHIO WHITE LIME

Made by us is the best produced for all kinds of building operations.

For PLASTERING it has no is attended with the most satisfactory results.

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It is put up in NEW BARRELS, or furnished in BULK.

Its superior quality is GUARANTEED.

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Manufacturers of

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WILLIAM SEMPLE,

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Spring Dress Goods,

LADIES' SUITS AND

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In New Spring Dress Goods we have just opened an unusually large stock, comprising the choicest novelties from the English, French and Domestic markets, in styles and colors to be worn during the coming season.

NEW INVISIBLE PLAIDS in fawn, gray and mixed shades.

NEW SILK AND WOOL POPLINS at very low prices.

POPLINS, ALPACAS AND NEW COLORINGS.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS—most remarkable bargains from 25c and upward.

BEST BLACK DRESS SILKS, all prices, from $1 to $4 per yard—bargains unsurpassed in the United States.

Mourning Dress Goods of every description. Children's Dress Goods, great variety. New Spring Styles in Delaines, Tycoon Reps, &c.

Popular Bargains in

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From 12½c to 25c per yard.

New Spring Novelties in

Tabliers and Cuirass,

(JACKETS and OVERSKIRTS)
In new Invisible Plaids and Plain Materials.

Latest spring styles in

Ladies' Made-up Suits,

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We will exhibit to our customers the

NEWEST SPRING STYLES

OF

LADIES' AND MISSES'

Sacques

AND

Jackets!

Together with a few novelties in the line of

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Also, a choice assortment

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Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter stock. Bleached Muslins, Skirt Fronts, Table Linens and Towels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., at the lowest cash prices, at

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1875.

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Great Inducement
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REMOVAL—ON OR ABOUT MARCH 15, J. P. Smith, Son & Co., will remove the commodious 4 story warehouse,
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To reduce stock, we offer lamps, chandeliers and glassware, at cost.
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Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.

LOWEST PRICES.

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Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Miners, Quarrymen and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
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Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 29, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. B. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $259,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

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Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

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JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
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PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from Individual non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
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Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.
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FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1875.

There was but a moderate supply of deposits and a small demand for discounts yesterday. The banks are experiencing a tolerably strong draw from the East,—such as deal in Eastern exchange, but for what special reason it is difficult to state. The general impression is that the increased activity of Eastern mercantile trade is attracting funds there, and that in a few weeks this will reach Pittsburgh, imparting activity to trade here. We remain of the opinion that we can have no real and permanent recuperation till our manufactories are again active; but there are some favorable indications, in the movement of the iron market, that the time for activity may not be long delayed. When that activity is again resumed, we do not imagine that labor will be difficult to obtain,—the presence of colored workmen from Richmond illustrating the possibility of a full supply.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street: Third National Bank.....$134 00
Enterprise Insurance Company (825 paid in).....20 00
Bwait Street Bridge.....37 50

—Says the *Ledger* of the Philadelphia markets: The demand for money continues to be freely met at all the large cities, and we quote call loans at 3, 4 and 5 per cent., strictly first-class is the rate at 6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 5@5½ per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5 per cent., and on first-class bonds at 6 weeks at 6@7 per cent. While our leading business men are endeavoring to persuade themselves that a more active trade is approaching, it is nevertheless true that retail dealers are a good deal depressed. Collections steadily shrinking, especially in dry goods, for the past year and a half, which has operated as a continued pressure on their business, daily a little more and more impoverishing them. All have been anxiously awaiting the change, when the spring trade would increase the supply, and every holder of stocks of goods shall feel as much richer as that day's advance in prices. This desirable point of time has been anxiously awaited, and some even think has arrived, with a belief that the advent of the good time coming is here, and is seen in the improved demand for our leading staples, iron and steel. This is the trend now, but while our banks continue so very dull, business of no kind can be very active or profitable. The receipts at our banks are generally large, twice that of the offerings of paper for discount, and in some instances within the current week we have been informed the receipts have been five and six times the offerings. This is not a healthful trade report.

—Attorney General Dimmick having been interrogated as to the provision in the charter of the Pennsylvania Railroad directing that dividends "shall be declared in the months of May and November," answers "that the words in the act are only directory, and the company may make quarterly dividends without violation of its charter." It is probable that after the next May semi-annual dividend the managers of the company will conform to this opinion and declare hereafter quarterly dividends, as do most of the other large companies.

—We see it stated that President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is about to make an inspection of the whole system of railroads from Virginia to Florida. Adjustable tracks have been adopted at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops so as to adapt the running of his special car "Maryland," which is a heavy one, to the different gauges of railroads in the South, for the purposes of his trip.

—The United Companies of New Jersey announce their regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 10th of April. The transfer books of the companies closed Monday and reopen on April 1.

—The bill for the better protection of foreign capital loaned in Illinois has become a law. It permits non-residents to loan money in that State at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent., and places them upon an equal footing with residents as to the recovery of principal and interest at maturity.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to return to the old method of redeeming mutilated United States currency, by which a deduction is made proportional to the part of the note that is missing. The change is to take effect on the 1st of April.

Luther S. Kaufmann, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Closed
Gold	116
U. S. 6ms—1881—coupon	120⅞
5-20 1862	117⅜
" 1864	115
" 1865	119⅞
" 1865 new	119¾
" 1867	119⅞
" 1868 coupon	119⅞
10-40's	114¾
Currency 6's	119
New 5 per cents	114¼
14-10's—coupons	115
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	100⅝
Erie	28¾
Reading	102¾
C. C. & I. C.	85
Ft. Wayne	98
Do. Pref	95
Michigan Southern	74⅜
Do. Central	75⅜
North Western Common	47½
Do. Pref	67
Rock Island	100⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾
Pacific Mail	42⅜
Western Union Telegraph	76⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	26⅜
Union Pacific	27⅜
Toledo & Wabash	14¾
Harlem	13
Adams Express	100
American Express	104
U. S. Express	65½
W., Fargo & Co. Express	67½
Quicksilver	26⅜
Fort Wayne	98¾
Mauipon & St. Joseph	12¾
Panama	114¾
Iron Mountain	15

NEW YORK, March 23, 1875.

Money was easy at 3@3½; prime mercantile paper 5 to 7. Sterling was dull at 480 for sixty days and 484 for sight. The exports of produce for the week were $4,104,679. The customs receipts were $535,000. Gold opened at 116¼, and closed at 116, with sales in the interim at 116¼ and 116⅛. Gold loans were made flat, and 1½, 1 and 2 per cent. for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $253,000. The clearings amounted to $52,000,000. Government and railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were dull.

The stock market was buoyant and higher early in the day, when Pacific Mail rose from 41 1-8 to 42 1-2, Union Pacific from 53 5-8 to 54 5-8, Western Union 76 7-8 to 77 1-4, and Northwest from 44 to 44 5-8. After meridian there was a reaction of 1-4 to 1-8 per cent on realizations, and in consequence of the fact that the Attorney General to-day instructed the District Attorney to enter suit against the Union Pacific Railroad for $1,080,000 and against the Kansas Pacific for $360,000, being five per cent. of their net earnings.

The market was strong during the last hour of business, with a general recovery in prices, which closed at or about the highest point of the day. The leading features were Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Northwest and Western Union. Union Pacific rose to 54⅝ on reports of a further increase in the earnings, Pacific Mail recovered to 43¾, when it was known that the committee of directors had made a further reduction in the working expenses of the company. Northwest common advanced to 45 on an increased business. Western Union was very firm and sold ——, 77⅜. The general market closed ——. The transactions aggregated 301,000 shares, of which 113,000 were Pacific Mail, 57,000 Western Union, 20,000 Northwest, 9,000 Lake Shore, and 77,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 120⅝@120⅞; do of '62, 119½; do of '64, 113¾; do of '65, 119⅝; do new, 119¾; do of '67, 119⅞; do of '68, 119¾; 10-40s, 115; new 5s, 115⅜; currency 6s, 119.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 65; do new, 54; Virginia, new, 54; do old, 25; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 64; Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Quicksilver, 32¼; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 67; American Merchants Union Express, 63¾; United States Express, 90; Pacific Mail, 42⅞; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 42; New York Central, 100¾; Harlem, 12¾; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 75¾; Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern, common, 44¾; do preferred, 67; Rock Island, 100⅜; New Jersey Central, 103½; St. Paul, 24; do preferred, 58; Toledo & Wabash, 12; do preferred, 35½; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 24; Chicago & Alton, 101; do preferred, 105½; Ohio & Mississippi, 27¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 104½; Lake Shore, 74½; Panama, 114½; Illinois Central, 102; Ogdensburg, 50; Pacific Mail, 42¾; Western Union, 97; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¼.

LONDON, March 23—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £83,000. Consols for money, 93; account, 93⅜@93⅝; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; do of '68, 106¾; new 5's, 105¼; New York Central, 92; Erie, 28¾; do. preferred, 43.

PARIS, March 23.—Rentes 64f.

FRANKFORT, March 23.—U. S. 5-20's of '62, 99⅞.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 23, 1875.

The fine weather has imparted a more cheerful feeling in commercial circles, but general business does not improve very fast and we do not look, so far as our local trade is concerned, for any material or permanent change for the better until the labor question has been fully and satisfactorily adjudicated, of which there is but little prospect at this writing. There was a very fair attendance at the Chamber of Commerce, but there was less business done as compared with Monday.

25 bbls Dried Apples, 7½c ₩ lb.
100 bbls flour on private terms.
3 cars mixed shelled Corn at 72.
1 car Washington Corn at 71.
1 car Youghiogheny Cement at $1.40 ₩ bbl.
APPLES—Green Apples in demand, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements; quotable at $2@2.50 ₩ bbl in a jobbing way, for fair to prime stock.
APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₩ gal.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3c ₩ lb.
BEANS—In fair demand. Prices sales, in a jobbing way, at $1.90@2 ₩ bu. for mediums and $2.10@2.15 for navies.
BUTTER—The supply, especially of common and medium grades, is still in excess of the demand, but of choice and fancy grades there is a fair inquiry. We report that the can obtain 27@28c for the latter, but that the former is difficult to dispose of at any price.
CHEESE—Dull and unchanged; quiet and unchanged; prime Ohio factory, 16½ to 17c; New York do, 17 to 17½.
CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₩ bbl.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples in fair request at 7½@8c for fair to choice; Peaches, 9@9½ for halves; Blackberries, 10@11c.
EGGS—The supply continues light, scarcely equal to the demand, since the frost set fairly in and is maintained; 20c was regarded as the ruling price, although some dealers quoted at 23.
FLOUR—The change in the quality of prices have undergone no quotable change, and the demand continues light. Spring wheat flours at $5.40@5.50 for Willowdales, and $5.75@6 for Minnesota wheaters, $5.65@5.85 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white, Rye Flour, $5.75@6.
GROCERIES—Trade in the grocery line continues quiet, as compared with what it usually is at this particular time, although it is about all that can be expected under existing circumstances. Coffee continues very dull; a dispatch from Baltimore today reported that market considerably demoralized and prices lower. Sugars, Molasses and Syrups, there are no new features to which reference does not already been made:

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¼
Granulated	11¼	Ex C Standard	10⅛
Coffee	11¼	Hunnewell's	10⅛
Standard A	10⅝	Porto Rico	8¾@9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	34@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	55@70
Silver Drips	40	Extra Golden	40@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good			20 @21
Rio Prime			22 @23
Rio Choice			27 @28
Roasted Rio, in lb packages			27
Roasted boots			25½
Roasted Java, in lb packages			32
Roasted Java loose			32½

RICE.

Sangoon ₩ lb	7 @7¼	Patna ₩ lb	7¼@8
Carolina ₩ lb	8 @8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	70@75
Syrups	50@55		

GRAIN—There is more activity in the grain market, and a firmer feeling appears to prevail, which, however, does not quite justify a change in prices. The offerings of Wheat appear to have fallen off somewhat, but the demand continues light and prices remain about the same as last quoted. The receipts of Corn have materially increased, and the offerings of injury to the growing crop prove so serious as to now apprehended, then we will have reason to count on a healthy trade for spring and fall sowing. Our advices from Holland, Belgium, and Germany are also unfavorable for the Wheat plant, but it is too early to estimate the damage as yet. The bolder changes in the character of this trade would exert a favorable influence on many other branches of trade, and we hope our anticipations may be realized. The advance in gold, which was confidently looked for by us and predicted Feb. 22, has been quite a surprise to many who claim to know "something," but really know nothing. Thus far it has not very materially affected trade, though it may prove so ere the close of the month. Our advices from the West and south-West are less favorable for the growing crop. In Michigan and Indiana there is no favorable change to report. From California we have some complaints of the growing crop. The shipments from San Francisco continues liberal. The exports this week are 283,558 bush, against 249,381 bush, the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week at about former rates; 2,100 head arrived and sold at 7¼@8 cents for Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 6@7c for fair to good do, and 4½@5½ @ gross for common, as to quality. Sheep were without material change; 20,000 head sold at 5½@6c gross, as to condition. Hogs were higher; 4,000 head sold at $5@5.12½ @ 100 lbs net.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 23, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat active and closed easier; No 1 spring sold for 2 days for strictly fresh; 93¾c regular spot; 94c seller April; 89¼@89¾c for No 2; rejected 42c. Corn: demand fair and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 65¾c spot; 67¼c seller April; 70¾c bid seller May. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 34½@34¾c spot; 34½c bid seller May. Rye: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 ——; No 2 81@82c bid; demand good at full prices; No 2 81.69 spot; $1.04½@1.05 seller April.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs firm at $4.50@5.00. Pork dull and nominal at $18.87½@19.00 spot; $19.00 seller April, and $19.25 seller May. Lard steady and in moderate demand at $12.87½ spot; $13.00 seller April, $13.12½ seller May. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at $1.12@1.12.

On call Board wheat was higher at 94¼c seller April; 93¾c seller May. Lard $12.80 seller April. Others strong and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Flour less active; receipts 17,000 bbls; superfine western and state $4.50@4.75; common to good $5.05@5.10; good to choice $5.15@5.25; white wheat extra western $5.30@5.40; St. Louis $5.00@5.60. Rye flour steady at $4.90@5.10. Corn meal steady at $3.70@4.45. Wheat a shade lower; No 2 Chicago $1.07; No 3 spring $1.02@1.03; No 2 Milwaukee $1.03@1.04; No 1 do $1.12@1.15; No 2 Chicago $1.09@1.10; ungraded red $1.00@1.10; Minnesota spring $1.10@1.24. Rye quiet at 93@95c. Barley nominal; held at $1.65. Malt quiet. Corn in moderate demand; mixed western 60@62c; yellow 63@65c; white 64@66c. Oats a shade firmer; moderately active; receipts 21,000 bushels; mixed western 48@50c; white western 50@52c; state 50@52c; white state 52@54c; heavy; 49@50c. Sugar heavy; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; refining 8@8½c. Molasses firm. Rice quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Tallow steady at 8½@8¾c. Petroleum quiet; crude 7½c. Rosin quiet at $1.60@1.65. Turpentine steady at 38c. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $19.50@19.75; old mess $19.00@19.25. Cut Meats easier. Pickled shoulders in bulk 6c. Middles steady; long clear 11½c; short clear 12c. Lard heavy; prime steam 12½@12¾c; refined for continent 13c; South America 13½c; compound 10½@11c. Whisky steady at $1.10 @1.11.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 23.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 16c. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn active at 58@57c. Oats active at 70@75c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats unchanged and nominal. Bacon steady; sides 14½@15c; shoulders 12½@12¾c. Hams 16@18c. Lard weak at 14c. Butter dull and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.16.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Cotton quiet at 16c. Flour in demand; fair and family extras $5.00@5.25; choice $5.30@5.40; fancy $5.50@5.60. Corn dull and unchanged; 60@61c. Oats unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $19.00. Lard quiet; steam 14c; kettle 14½c. Bacon dull; shoulders 9½c; clear ribs 12½c; clear 12¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 9½c; clear ribs 12½c; clear 12¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 10½c; clear ribs 13½c; clear 13¾c. Whisky quiet at $1.10.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1.21½; No 1 $1.18½; amber $1.18½. Corn quiet at 72½c. Oats quiet at 32@33c. Clover seed $5.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1@1.10. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye firm at $1.09. Barley quiet at $1.20@1.25.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 23.—Wheat firm and quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.20; extra white Michigan $1.35. Corn dull at 57c. Barley firm.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 23.—Cattle: receipts 2,850 head; total for the week 7,383; market slow and strong at 10c advance; sales 200 Ohio steers ranging at $5.50@5.75; 40 do at $5.40; 100 Indiana steers 1,350 to 1,388 lbs $5.80@6.20; 200 Indiana steers 1,250 to 1,342 lbs $5.60@7.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts 9,000 head; total for the week 24,000; market very active at 25c advance; sales: 376 Ohio sheep 90 to 117 lbs $5.50@7.80; 142 Michigan sheep $4 to 129 lbs $6@6.25. Hogs: receipts 7,200 head; total for the week 6,100 head; market dull; demand for east-ern markets light; Yorkers $7.50@7.75; heavy hogs $7@7.12½.

WATERTOWN, MASS., March 23.—Cattle: receipts 422 head; no improvement in demand; prices nearly same quotations of last week; sales of fancy cattle; choice $@0.00; extra $6.50@6.75; first quality $6@6.25; second quality $5@5.75; third do $5.00@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,966; market inactive; no improvement in prices from last week; sales lots at $5@5.75 each; extra $6@7.00; fancy sheep as per lb.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Cattle: receipts 4,000 head; market dull, slow and weak; prices tending downward; butchers and shippers 10@15c lower; sales 1,500@4,500; choice steers $5.90@6.25; shipments 2,000 head. Hogs: receipts 9,000 head; market unsettled and lower, especially for light; sales at $4.90@5.20; shipments 2,500 head. Sheep: receipts 2,500 head; market active and prices steady at $4.50@6.75; a few fancy $7.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Hogs: receipts 3,000; $@4.40; medium packing $4@4.60; good to extra $4.60@4.90; market active; sales 1,000 head. Cattle: receipts 400; market dull; sales 30 steers $6; fair to good native butchers' $5@5.75.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Hogs firm; common $3@3.75; fair to medium $3@3.80; no higher grades offering.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Business was light with commission houses, and jobbing trade and jobbing branches are quiet. Cotton goods are steady at unchanged prices. Heavy standard and fine brown sheetings are in good demand and firm. Bleached and printed shirtings are in moderate request, worsted dress goods are active, and stocks are in better demand. Woolen goods are quiet. Hosiery is less active, but firm.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton dull at 16⅛@16c; futures closed dull; sales of 14,300 bales; March 15 17-32@15 9-16; April 16@16 21-32; May 17 1-32@17 3-32; June 17 9-32@17 13-32; July 17 21-32@17 11-16; August 17 12-32@17 27-32; September 17 9-16@17 13-16; October 16 25-32@16 27-32.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Cotton demand good; sales 5,300 bales; prices generally steady; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 15¼@15¾c; middling to good middling 15⅝@16c; low middling 15¼@15⅝c; middling to strict middling 15⅝@16⅛c; good middling to tinged 15⅝@15⅞c; receipts 6,664 bales; consolidated 1,641; to Great Britain 4,465; stock 219,149; unsold last evening 142,900; on shipboard 77,500.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—For furniture W H Lemon; 2 cars fish Wm Royd; 10 bbls lime Doyle & Co; 10 do Ripley & Co; 1 case Arbuthnot S & Co; 100 bxs tan fruit J H Lippincott; 2 cases wood to shops Lee & Smith; 1 case paint Pahne A & T; 4 cars 2 cases F Pollard; 100 bxs tan Schmucker & Co; 100 bxs tan fruit J H Lippincott; 2 cases shoes W F Scull; 1 case paper G W Davis; 1 bbl g ware Gallinger; 6 do s mahl J A Reichard; 1 case dry goods Kaufmann & Co; 1 do Dickey & Co; 1 do S Hare & Son; 4 bbls sides Schmucker & Co; 4 bbls sides A L Murphy; 28 cases tobacco Landis & Bro; 1 case dry goods Wood Morrell & Co; 4 cars barley J Rhodes; 1 do oats Weddell & H.

Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

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The Warner left a barge at Evansville, and another at Mt. Vernon, to fill out, and took two up Wabash to load with coal.

There was a heavy snow storm the other day at Sally, Yankton Agency, Yankton, and other points along the Upper Missouri.

At Little Rock Saturday the steamer Bruno was seized by the United States Marshal on a charge of violating the navigation laws of the United States.

The Clarksburg going down, got 30 bbls of corn at Shannonsburg, and the Nashville, coming up, took 30,000 feet of walnut lumber at the same place.

The mother of Homer Powell, a Cumberland River steamboat mate, who was killed on Wednesday, in Nashville, is still living at the advanced age of 101.

Thos. W. Mercer and J. M. Ellis, of Racine, have invented a steamboat wheel which some boatmen claim will reveolutionize the style of wheels now in use.

According to the New Orleans *Picayune*, the steamer Morgan Kay, which left there with nine hundred tons of freight and three hundred and twenty-five passengers.

Rose. Laughlin, steward of the Tom Rees, was married yesterday, at Allegheny, to Miss Kirby, a niece of Capt. Thomas Fee, Rev. J. W. Witherspoon officiating.

The Mollie Ecert, Capt F. T. Batchelor, is announced to take her departure to-day for Cincinnati, and passengers and shippers should make a note of this and leave their orders early.

The Louisville *Courier* is responsible for the following personals:—Captain W. S. Packer, the coal king, left for Cincinnati last night. He is now lobbying in flannel cakes, fowl and fried grease and a general assortment of first class hash at the Gait House.

The Ella and Bonz passed Cincinnati on Saturday with tows of coal, going down, and the Maggie Smith and James A. Hazlett, Monongahela packet, passed up the same day with tows of empty barges. The Ida Fisher was at Cincinnati on Sunday, and the N. J. Bigley and Hudson Bee were at Portsmouth.

YESTERDAY'S Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Captain I. H. Whittaker, William O'Neil, Dan Rhodes, James Watson and others of the great coal interest, are at the Gibson House. They have all arrived from Pittsburgh with 850 tons, and have left 1,000 tons more at the Pinhook, to be towed to Louisville, and 70 tons for the Lower Ohio and below.

A LATE Sioux City paper says—We learn from Capt. Wood, of the Yankton Agency, that he has cleared the planter in way of freight contracts on the upper river for coming boating season. He has secured, in addition to the immense amount of mere freight, the contract to carry the private freight of the Diamond R Line of Montana, between Bismarck and Carroll. The steamer Josephine, the clipper craft of the Missouri, will be the first boat on the line of this opening, and we will wager a new hat she will be the first to reach there.

DAVID GRAHAM, of Anamosa, Iowa, has an invention to make steamboats lighter. It consists of a series of tubes penetrating the stern of the boat, tapering backward and terminating at the surface in the rear end. When the boat goes under motive power, a jet of air passes with the water, and is materially assists in filling the vacuum which is caused by the forward motion of the boat. The air passing with the water, and escaping away with the so-called tail-wind suction, and the resistance of water even presses against the stern to assist, rather than to impede the forward progress of the boat.

YESTERDAY'S Cincinnati *Gazette* says—The Dick Fulton No. 2, Baltic, Grand Lake, Mary Ann, George Lyle, B. D. Wood, Jos. Warne, Champion, Mellenbeck, Ship Keport and Eclipse with arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday with tows of coal, and two other tows arrived after dark, one of which was supposed to have been the Stella. The Dick Fulton No. 2 arrived at the foot of Vine street, and started up the river yesterday. The Baltic and Diamond left for Pittsburgh yesterday with barges. The Ironsides, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, with three barges nevertheless, a barge of coal, and a barge of lumber, left for the Mississippi last night. The Ironsides, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, with three barges nevertheless, a barge of coal, and a barge of lumber, left for the Mississippi last night. We have private information from St. Louis that the injunction case of Raford vs. Gaviden and others, which was to be heard to-day in favor of the defendant. The injunction was dismissed, and the case now stands as a contest between the stockholders.

(*For Latest River Discharges see Fourth Page.*)

RIVER PACKETS.

WHARFBOAT.
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Steamboat Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
OFFICE, WHARFBOAT FOOT OF WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Freights received daily for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Portsmouth, Cincinnati and all intermediate points on the Ohio river.
Rates of freight and towing as low as the lowest forwarded promptly at lowest rates.
RAILED HAY, STRAW, GRAIN, &c., sold on Commission.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
THIS DAY, March 24—4 P. M.
THE SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER
MOLLIE EBERT,
F. Y. BATCHELOR.....Commander
J. W. BATCHELOR.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Giving close connections at Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans.
For freight or passage, apply on board or to
J. H. HOGE, Agent,
GEO. R. GHRIEST, Agt.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.
WEDNESDAY, March 24.
THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT
FEARLESS AND BARGES,
J. M. BRICKERSTAFF.....Master
I. W. SCOTT.....Clerk
Will leave as announced above.
Will give through bills of lading to Keokuk, Burlington, Quincy, Hannibal, Leavenworth, St. Joe, Kansas City, St. Joe, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, San Francisco, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points South and Southwest. For lower rates apply to
BLACK & CUNNINGHAM,
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
R. WHITTAKER, 47 Water St.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE
TO AND FROM EUROPE
TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator
Please apply
MAX SCHAMBERG
Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.
163 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag.
Sailing every Tuesday from Philadelphia, for
QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.
Rates as low as by any other first-class route.
For freight or passage apply to HOUGH & MORRIS, General Agents, Philadelphia.
LOUIS MOESER, 149 Smithfield street; THOS. E. WYATT, 78 Fifth avenue; THOMAS JONES, 62 Chatham street, Agents, Pittsburgh. apr2-26

COAL AND COKE.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE
COAL,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.
OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING P. M.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1875.

Stations.	Flood mark'r	Above low water	Change in 24 hours	Kind of weather.
		ft.	in.	
Cincinnati, O.	52	4.3	SE.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.			W	Fair.
Rockport, Ind.	8	0.3	S	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	Pierre		W	Drizzling.
Evansville, Ind.	8	0.1	S	Fair.
Shawneetown, Ill.	15	1.3	SE	Cloudy.
Cairo, Ill.	40	1.3	SE	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	35	0.2	E	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	30	0.3	SE	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.			SW	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa.	40	1	SE	Fair.
Yankton, D. T.	7		SW	Fair.

J. HANNAFORD,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

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The R. W. Skillinger departed for Cincinnati with a very light trip. Pilots—Geo. Littleton and Joseph Alexander.

It has been reported by telegraph that the Vint. Shinks cracked a cylinder below Evansville, and is coming up on one engine.

The Warner left a barge at Evansville, and another at Mt. Vernon, to fill out, and took two up Wabash to load with coal.

There was a heavy snow storm the other day at Sally, Yankton Agency, Yankton, and other points along the Upper Missouri.

At Little Rock Saturday the steamer Bruno was seized by the United States Marshal on a charge of violating the navigation laws of the United States.

The Clarksburg going down, got 30 bbls of corn at Shannonsburg, and the Nashville, coming up, took 30,000 feet of walnut lumber at the same place.

The mother of Homer Powell, a Cumberland River steamboat mate, who was killed on Wednesday, in Nashville, is still living at the advanced age of 101.

Thos. W. Mercer and J. M. Ellis, of Racine, have invented a steamboat wheel which some boatmen claim will reveolutionize the style of wheels now in use.

According to the New Orleans *Picayune*, the steamer Morgan Kay, which left there with nine hundred tons of freight and three hundred and twenty-five passengers.

Rose. Laughlin, steward of the Tom Rees, was married yesterday, at Allegheny, to Miss Kirby, a niece of Capt. Thomas Fee, Rev. J. W. Witherspoon officiating.

The Mollie Ecert, Capt F. T. Batchelor, is announced to take her departure to-day for

HOME NEWS.

Lease of the Monongahela Water Company.

Yesterday afternoon the special committee of Councils to which was referred the resolution relative to a contract between the city and the Monongahela Water Company held a meeting in the Reception room of Municipal Hall, Mr. Thomson in the chair. A committee from the Water Company, consisting of Messrs. B. F. Jones, Watson and Marshall, was also present. After conferring for nearly two hours in regard to the matter, it was decided to have the chairman procure from the City Solicitor an opinion as to the right of the city to lease the works of the Monongahela Company and report it to the committee, which shall then propose and submit to the stockholders of the Water Company a series of interrogatories on the subject. The meeting then adjourned.

Allegheny County Teachers' Institute.

The annual County Teachers' Institute will be held in the Fourth ward School-house, Allegheny, beginning Monday, March 29th, and ending Friday evening, April 2d. A very interesting programme has been made out, embracing some of the most eminent educators in the country. Prof. Fradenbergh, formerly of New York, now Principal of the State Normal School in Tioga county, Pa., Deputy State Superintendent Curry, Prof. B. C. Jillson, Prof. Andrew Burtt and others will be present during the week to give instruction. Two spelling contests, one for teachers on Monday and the other for pupils on Tuesday, will be looked forward to with interest, as much as a Webster's Dictionary Unabridged will be presented to the best speller in each contest. School directors, teachers, and the friends of education generally, are invited to attend.

Cleanliness, Economy and Superiority.

It has been said that the good that men do is oft interred with their bones, but when a man's name attaches to an invention which is a public benefaction, his is one of the few not born to die. And the name of Mr. J. B. Larkin, among ladies of the household, must descend with blessings to many a future generation, on account of the valuable service he has rendered them in the invention of the "Diamond Pointed Agitating Grate," one virtue of which alone sufficient to establish it in the good graces of those who preside over the domestic hearth, for if cleanliness is akin to godliness, then the Agitating Grate can lay just claim to be a perfect model of morals, as it conduces to a clear, clean fire without any of the dust which is a necessary consequence of the old fashioned grate. It is emphatically the most cleanly, simple, powerful and effective grate in the world. It has many claims to superiority, prominent among which is the series of bars with notched sides or air spaces in the bed of the grate, the bars moving backward and forward, enabling the fine ashes and deposits of consumed matter to be sifted out by the least motion of the lever. Its air spaces and diamond pointed surfaces through and above the bars prevent their warping and burning out, as is the case with the old style grate. Also the greatest agitation is at the sides and ends where the ashes gather, making fires sluggish, thus securing economy of fuel by furnishing the greatest amount of heat with the least consumption. In short, it is neat, cleanly, simple, economical, easily managed, gives a strong heat, requires little fuel, prevents smoking, makes no dust and is reasonable in price. Go to No. 54 Sixth street and learn its favorable and desirable qualities.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Mazeppa" is proving quite an attraction to the lovers of the sensational, and is crowding the upper parts of the house every night. The horse Wonder, which has been carefully trained, and which is included in the cast, knows how to sustain its part about as well as any of the rest.

Germania Orchestra.

The hour for the commencement of the performance by the Germania Orchestra tomorrow afternoon at Library Hall has been changed from two to three o'clock. Patrons should make a note of this, so as to save themselves an hour's wait. We trust the Germania will be greeted by a big house.

Carl Schurz.

"Educational Problems" is the title of the lecture to be delivered at Library Hall on Friday evening by Hon. Carl Schurz, who is well known by fame to every one of our readers, and who is great among America's great men. The course of Mr. Schurz in the U. S. Senate has made his name familiar throughout the whole land, and we doubt not but that many will eagerly seize the opportunity so soon to be presented to see and hear him.

Trimble's Varieties.

This is the standard place for variety amusement in this city, and those who seek it in the hope of being entertained and amused, are not disappointed.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(Reported yesterday.)

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

McComas, Ullman & Co., et al. vs. C. H. Bougher & Co., debtors, Somerset county. A petition in bankruptcy having been filed against the said debtors on the 19th inst., on motion of the solicitor for petitioning creditors, an order was made to show cause, returnable on the 24 prox.

Northrup Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county.. On petition presented a rule was granted on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay a dividend of 10 per cent. claimed to be due, to Onez Carr, returnable on the 7th of April next.

S. Frankenstein, bankrupt, Clarion county. The petition of Morris & Lewis, petitioning creditors for an order on the assignee to refund the amount advanced by them to secure costs and for an allowance to their solicitor for services rendered, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Common Pleas Court, No. 1.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The case of John Huckenstine vs. Robert Young, previously reported, is still on trial.

John R. Culley vs. John Phillips, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Culley vs. Phillips.
Land vs. Hunter.
Hoge vs. Overhack et al.
Simpson vs. Morgan.
Graham, trustee, vs. South.
Same vs. Wm. Slater.
Same vs. Geo. R. Slater.
Dean vs. Snodgrass.
Gallagher, trustee, vs. Conley.
Same vs. Same.
Kunkel vs. Jackwith.
Gallagher vs. K ohen.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

John Romann and Christine Romann, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Rosanna Kerr, were found not guilty, but directed to pay the costs.

Mathias Baar, indicted for assault on oath of Jacob Baar, was found not guilty, and the prosecutor was directed to pay the costs.

Nearly the entire day has been occupied in the trial of John White, Michael Toney and Wm. Speitzle, charged, on oath of Conrad Roderus, with burglary. It is alleged that the defendants, on the 11th of February last, entered the cellar of the saloon of the prosecutor, on Second avenue, at Frankstown Station, and stole a keg of bitters, some butter and some apple butter, valued in all at about $50. Roderus was aroused by the burglars, and shot one of them, John White. The jury is out.

C. C. Mackey is on trial on a charge of false pretenses.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Lizzie Hollings.
Robert McDonough.
J. G. Hermstrong (2)
Suter et al. (3).
J. Wilbert et al. (4).
Henry Koverman,
Zavier Temberler,
Wm. Fitz James et al.,
John Smith,
Timothy McNamara et al.,
Thomas McCloy,
Patrick Halloran,
Alex. Cobb,
Saml. Rothermel,
Conrod Miller (2),
Thos. Vick et. al.,
John Bailly,
D. R. Hatch.

Sale of Horses, Carriages, and Livery Stable

Stock at 123 Third avenue, on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

The Last Day's Session—The Time of Meeting to be Changed—Canton Fixed Upon for the Next Conference—The Appointments for the Ensuing Year.

ALLIANCE, O., March 23, 1875.

Conference convened at 8 o'clock A. M.

The report on Sunday schools was again presented, and was adopted.

The resolution requesting the Bishop to change the time of holding the Conference from March to about the first of October was adopted by a handsome majority.

The vote fixing Smithfield street church as the place for the seat of the next Conference was reconsidered, and Canton, Ohio, was chosen.

Resolutions of thanks to Rev. W. H. Locke, D. D., to the citizens of Alliance, to railroad companies, and to Rev. W. H. Kincaid were adopted by an unanimous rising vote.

The report of the Committee on Members was read and adopted.

Resolutions complimentary of Bishop Bowman as a presiding officer were passed with a will.

The Bishop delivered a closing address to the Conference, after which he read the list of appointments and the Conference adjourned.

On the whole the session of the Conference was a pleasant one notwithstanding the cold weather.

The people of Alliance seemed to greatly enjoy it. Immense crowds attended all its sessions and services.

The Conference was greatly indebted to Dr. Locke—he was so thoughtful and attentive.

Several old friends visited the Conference. Among them Rev. H. Sinsabaugh, of Colorado. He went West a year ago for his health's sake. He did not go in vain.

He is on the superannuated list, but he generously relinquishes his claim on that fund. Through the kindness of Gen. Seawright, who holds a Government office, Brother S. has a position in which he is able to support himself and family. He will return home shortly carrying with him the best wishes of his brethren. AMICUS.

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1875-6.

The ministerial appointments for the ensuing year are as follows. It will be noticed that quite a number of changes have been made:

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—J. A. MILLER PRESIDING ELDER.

Pittsburgh, Liberty street—R. T. Miller.
Pittsburgh, Ames and St. Paul's—J. H. Rodgers.
Pittsburgh, Main street—J. L. Deens.
Mansfield—N. G. Miller.
Chartiers—S. H. Gravens, L. H. Eaton.
Knowlson and Banksville—J. E. Wright.
Florence and Noblestown—M. S. Kendig.
Tucker's and Holliday's Cove—A. V. Galbraith.
Washington—H. L. Chapman.
Georgetown—T. F. Pershing, E. M. Taylor
Wellsburg—J. Gledhill.
Franklin—J. F. Huddleston.
Canonsburg—W. F. Conner.
Independence—G. B. Hudson.
Claysville—W. C. Cummings.
Peter's Creek—M. M. Sweeney.
Pine Run—C. M. Westlake.
Mt. Washington—C. Hamilton.
Allentown—To be supplied.
Phillipsburg—D. N. Stafford.
Shoustown—To be supplied.
A. L. Long, Prof. Robert's College, Constantinople.
M. C. Harris—Missionary to Japan.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—H. MILLER, P. E.

Pittsburgh, Wesley Chapel—M. W. Dallas
Pittsburgh, Trinity—W. P. Turner.
Pittsburgh, Carson street—R. Morrow.
Pittsburgh, Binghan street—J. W. Baker.
Pittsburgh, Walton Church—J. Hollingshead.
Monongahela City—T. N. Boyle.
Monongahela Circuit—R. B. Mansel.
Bentleyville—E. G. Griffin.
California—O. S. Bachtel.
Bealsville—J. Mansel.
Fayette City and Little Red Stone—J. Meecham.
Centerville—T. Patterson.
Hillsboro—C. McCaslin.
Carmichaels—J. Huston.
Waynesburg—R. J. White.
Federal—To be supplied.
Pleasant Valley—A. Williams.
Greensburg—To be supplied by J. M. Husted.
Greenfield—To be supplied.

SOUTHEAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—L. R. BEACON, P. E.

Pittsburgh, Smithfield Street—A. W. Batts.
Pittsburgh, Centenary—L. Paine.
Braddock's Field—T. H. Wilkinson.
Port Perry—W. W. Roup.
McKeesport—W. B. Watkins.
Elizabeth—C. W. Miller.
Rosstraver—S. G. Miller.
Bellevernon—M. McK Garrett.
Brownsville—W. A. Stuart.
Bridgeport—J. C. Castle.
Uniontown—J. A. Mollt.
Connellsville—J. F. Jones.
West Newton—W. Darby.
Mt. Pleasant—M. B. Pugh.
Dawson—H. Appleton.
Jacobs Creek—A. Leonard.
Addison—D. J. Davis.
Ligonier—S. Wakefield.
Unity—A. Scott, one to be supplied by G. F. Arnold.
Somerset—J. B. Taylor.
Dravo and Greenock—J. C. High.
Donegal—E. M. Williams.
Confluence—To be supplied by O. A. Grenum.
Fayette Circuit—M. D. Lichliter.
Falls City—To be supplied by —— Silbaugh.
Meyersdale—S. W. Davis.
J. Horner, Agent Book Concern and Member of Smithfield Street Quarterly Conference.

EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—A. J. ENDSLEY, P. E.

Pittsburgh, Butler street—S. P. Woolf.
Pittsburgh, Fifth avenue—W. D. Slease.
Pittsburgh, Emory—S. M. Vernon.
Pittsburgh, Oakland—W. Stevens.
Pittsburgh, Homewood—W. P. Blackburn.
Pittsburgh, Wilkinsburg—D. M. Hollister.
McMasters—M. J. Montgomery.
Irwin—D. A. McCready.
Circleville—N. Pershing.
Penn—W. H. Kincaid.
Greensburg—J. T. Core.
Latrobe—J. T. Riley.
New Derry—J. H. Henry.
Blairsville—W. F. Lauck.
New Kensington—L. Timberlake—A. C. Johnson.
New Florence—J. S. Wakefield.
Armaugh—J. W. McIntyre.
Johnston—H. C. Beacom.
Coopersdale—S. Keebler.
Wesley Chapel—J. McGrew.
Livermore—G. Crook.
Carpenter and Newton—W. Davis, supply.
Coketown—D. K. Stevenson.
Mechanicstown—W. Johnson, supply by W. W. Weaver.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—R. L. MILLER, P. E.

Pittsburgh, Christ Church—B. F. Brooke.
Pittsburgh, City Mission—A. H. Miller.
Pittsburgh, Centenary—E. Williams.
Tarentum—J. Conner.
Bethel—R. Cartwright.
Union and Emory—B. F. Thomas.
Sprindale—G. W. Cranage.
Freeport—N. Boyer.
Harrisville—J. W. Miles.
Butler—J. McIllyar.
Kittanning—M. J. Sleppy.
Indiana—J. A. Danks.
Dayton—J. B. Gray.
Marchland—J. B. Liber.
Plumville—To be supplied.
Appolo—E. D. Holtz.
Sandy Creek—F. W. Vertican.
Murraysville—G. Orbin.
Smithport—To be supplied.
Brownsdale—N. Davis.
Leechburg—M. M. Eaton.
Knox—T. C. Hatfield.
Elderton—To be supplied.
W. Long, Chaplain of Bethel, and Y. M. Home, member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.
I. C. Pershing, President Pittsburgh Female College, member of Christ Chuch Quarterly Conference.
L. H. Bugbee, President Allegheny College, member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT—S. H. NESBITT, P. E.

Allegheny South Common—I. N. Baird.
Allegheny Arch Street—L. McGuire.
Allegheny North Avenue—E. B. Snyder.
Allegheny Union—S. F. Minor.
Allegheny Simpson Chapel—Supplied by S. M. Bell.
Allegheny Wood's Run—J. McCarty.
Salem and Franklin—J. W. Kessler.
Bellevue—S. T. Mitchell.
Glenda'e and Blackburn—J. M. Swan.
Sewickley—A. L. Petty.
Freedom—C. H. Edwards.
Rochester—D. L. Dempsey.
Bridgewater—A. B. Castle.
Beaver—W. Lynch.
New Brighton—E. M. Wood.
Beaver Falls—T. Finley.
Concord and Unionville—R. S. Ross.
New Galilee—J. W. Righter.
Elcon—T. G. Gegley.
Columbiana—J. Z. Moore.
Leetonia—M. J. Ingram.
Franklin Square—R. Jordan.
Salem—J. Grant.
R. T. Taylor Pres. Beaver Female College, and member of Beaver Quarterly Conference.

CANTON DISTRICT—WM. COX, P. E.

Canton First Church—C. W. Smith.
Canton Second Church—E. Ellison.
Massillon—J. M. Carr.
Greentown—H. W. Stewart.
Marlboro—A. E. Ward.
Alliance—W. H. Locke.
Mt. Union—S. Y. Kennedy.
Damascoville—A. J. Lane.
New Lisbon—A. R. Chapman.
Elkton—W. Rydall.
Hanoverton—E. B. Webster.
Salineville—G. W. Johnson.
Minerva—C. B. Hethorn.
Carrollton—W. L. Dixon.
Mechanicstown—J. E. Hunter.
Malvern—J. D. Leggett.
Waynesburg—J. E. Hollister.
Sandyville—J. A. Wright.
New Cumberland—F. J. Swaney.
Wm. Hunter, editor *Advocate* and member of Alliance Quarterly Conference.
H. D. Fisher, Cor. Sec., Mt. Union College and member of Mt. Union Quarterly Conference.
O. N. Hartshorn, President Mt. Union College and member of Mt. Union Quarterly Conference.

STEUBENVILLE DIST—J. S. BRACKEN, P. E.

Steubenville, Kramer—J. R. Mills.
Steubenville, Hamline—I. A. Pierce.
Steubenville, Findley and Miugo—To be supplied.
Steubenville, Thompson—L. H. Stewart.
Wellsville—J. H. Hollingshead.
East Liverpool—E. Hingely.
Richmond—W. K. Brown.
Harlem Springs—J. J. Jackson.
Wintersville—J. R. Keys.
Smithville—T. Storer.
Bloomfield—S. Lane.
New Somerset—G. W. Dennis.
Leesburg—T. J. Kurtz.
Scio—J. Stephens.
Hammondsville and Irondale—To be supplied.
East Springfield—I. S. Winters.
Smith's Ferry—J. L. Stiffey.
Unionport—J. H. Ekey.
Sloans—J. R. Roller.
Warrenton—To be supplied.
Bowerstown—R. S. Hogue.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT—JOHN WILLIAMS, P. E.

Cambridge—J. H. Conkle.
New Philadelphia—W. A. Davidson.
Coshocton—B. F. Beazell.
Cadiz—A. H. Norcross.
Ashley—I. K. Rader.
Martin's Ferry—H. B. Edwards.
Uricksville—S. Crouse.
Gnadenhutten—W. Peregoy.
Winchester—N. B. Stewart.
Washington—C. H. Feitt.
Adamsville—J. Q. A. Miller, T. F. Phillips.
East Plainfield—H. H. Pershing.
Milnersville—R. M. Freshwater.
Liberty—to be supplied.
Deersville—T. W. Anderson.
Tippecanoe—N. Luccock.
Bethel—J. E. Starkey.
New Athens—J. H. Doane.
West Wheeling and Mt. Pleasant—To be supplied.
Bethel Mission—To be supplied by T. S. Luccock.
Philadelphia Plains—J. R. Cooper.
Missionary to China—B. E. Edgell.
James Drummond, Agent American Bible Society and member of Cadiz Quarterly Conference.

BARNSVILLE DISTRICT—S. BURT, P. E.

Barnesville—J. A. Swaney.
Bridgeport—T. McCleary.
Bellaire—T. S. Hodgson.
St. Clairsville—J. D. Vail.
Fairview—P. G. Edmonds.
Morristown—M. Slutts.
Belmont—John Coil.
Woodsfield Circuit—To be supplied by W. Cameron.
Woodsfield—H. J. Smith.
Somerton—J. W. Weaver
Barnesville Circuit—J. W. Toland.
Hendrysburg—J. Shaw.
Bealsville—To be supplied by J. R. Smith.
Hannibal—W. D. Starkey.
Clarington—To be supplied by A. G. Robb.
Bellair Circuit—G. G. Watters.
Moorefield—W. H. Rider.
Freeport—J. H. White.
Powhattan—J. I. Wilson.
Antioch—G. Sheets.
Cornerville—B. B. King.

M'CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT—S. M. HICKMAN, P. E.

McConnellsville—W. Brown.
Beverly—W. H. Piggott.
Unionville—To be supplied.
Mt. Ephraim—Worthington.
Morgan—R. S. Strahl.
Rich Hill—J. W. Foutz.
Bethel—W. R. Barcus.
Sonora—E. J. Smith.
Duncan's Falls—D. C. Knowles.
Senasaville—L. Timberlake—One to be supplied.
Quaker City—J. W. Robbins.
Summerfield—H. M. Rader.
Freedom—J. C. Russell.
Stafford—To be supplied one to be supplied.
Caldwell—M. C. Grimes.
Macksburg—A. D. McCormick.
Salem—W. N. Webster.
Lebanon—M. Franklin.
Newport—F. D. Fast.
Muskingum—D. Rhodes.
Brownsville—W. F. Smith.
G. Loomis to be transferred to the Central Ohio Conference.

The session of Conference which has just closed was one of the most enjoyable ever held. The people of Alliance, without regard to denominational connections, did everything in their power to render the visitors comfortable, and they succeeded so well that the members of the Conference were unanimous in the opinion that they were never better entertained. The good impression seemed to be mutual, as the people of Alliance were equally well pleased with their guests. Rev. Dr. W. H. Locke, pastor of the M. E. Church at Alliance, was the recipient of many commendations for the admirable arrangements he had perfected for the accommodation of the Conference.

TEMPERANCE.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance—A Summary of the Address of Mrs. Wittenmeyer—The Attendance—Other Exercises.

The second annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Alliance was held in the Butler street M. E. church, corner of Butler and Fortieth streets, last night. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. H. K. Duff, who requested the following ladies to take seats upon the platform. Mrs. Morgan from the South Side; Mrs. S. K. Fleming from Allegheny; Mrs. A. W. Black from the Central Union; Mrs. Torrence from Torrence Station; Mrs. Riley from Milvale; Mrs. Planet from Sharpsburg; Mrs. Hatch from Mifflin township and Mrs. Watring from Mansfield. The ladies named came forward, after which the choir joined in singing "We are Coming," during which time the "Band of Hope," connected with the church, came marching down the aisle carrying a banner, upon which was inscribed the title of the song which was being sung. By this time the house was comfortably filled, and Mrs. Wittenmeyer, President of the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, called upon the congregation to join with her in prayer. After another song by the choir, Mrs. Wittenmeyer was introduced, who said for forty years a war had been waged against the rum traffic; that the men had done the best they could, and now the women had taken hold of the temperance work. The Divine Spirit, she said, came down from heaven and breathed upon the women of the land, and immediately a column of prayer went up from three millions of females which rung through the corridors of Heaven and reached the heart of the Eternal. These prayers have not been without their fruits. They have purified the church, the nation at large, and are working a reform in our social life. Women seem to have been chosen for this special work because they suffer most. Men become hardened, and to a certain extent brutalized, while women and children at home must suffer the consequences of a blighted life. It is said women are weak, and so they may be, but "God has chosen the weak things of this world to confound the mighty." Men have been plowing around the tree of intemperance a long time and the apples of Sodom have fallen, but would have risen up and do not intend to till it, but will lay the axe at the root of this tree and cut and slash away at it *woman fashion* until it is cut down and entirely destroyed. She then gave the reasons why she would labor for the following reasons: First—Because a woman is weak, and will not take the glory of her conquests by legislation, but will humbly give God where it belongs. Second—Because her work is never done and she is accustomed to every-day employment. Third—Because when a woman will she will, and when she won't she won't. Upon this last point she said the mothers of the nation held the balance of power. She controls the boys as well as the men who were only boys of a little larger growth and her influence will be extended, through God, until every distillery shall be closed, every saloon shall be hemmed in and Christian mothers shall possess the land. In regard to the local option repeal the speaker thought it only a temporary trial which would end in a glorious victory for the temperance cause. In order to accomplish this, she said all that was necessary to be done was for every mother to do her duty for the next ten years and such a revolution would be seen as had never been known in this nation.

The temperance forces are now organizing in every Congressional district, in every school district, and the army is to be so thoroughly equipped that it cannot suffer defeat. In the marshaling of the hosts in this mortal conquest, Mrs. Wittenmeyer said they shall succeed, and back of all this they possess courage which makes them brave to face the most dangerous missiles of the enemy.

The next point which was touched upon was the rich sympathies of a woman's nature. Mrs. Wittenmeyer said that never since the time of our Savior had there been such sympathy shown to fallen men as there had been within the last year. As an illustration she related an incident of a condemned prisoner in jail whose heart was so hardened that the visits of his spiritual advisors had no effect upon him, but a single visit of a tender-hearted lady broke up the deep of his soul and led him to repentance. From this she reached the conclusion that there was great power in human sympathy, which would win the heart of the wayfaring man. She said there was a great deal in a mother with an infant in her arms in jail, but thought it much more sad to see a poor little ragged child, ignorant as it may be, with a broken pitcher or an oyster can carrying from a saloon that which might possibly set fire to the brain of a human being which might lead him to the commission of a bloody deed. The speaker closed her remarks by an appeal to her congregation to give of their sympathy to those who are friendless, saying that it would do more to reform and reclaim them, than all else. She spoke over an hour and was listened to without intermission by her auditors who seemed so drink in every word that was said. At the close of the address the choir sang "We Shall Never be Drunkards, Oh! No!" A collection was next taken up for the purpose of maintaining a temperance mission and for the support of the movement generally, during which time Rev. A. H. Miller, lately appointed city missionary of the M. E. Church, entertained the congregation by singing a song entitled "It is Better Farther On." Rev. W. B. Watkins, D. D., was called upon who said that he thought if the audience would take it for granted that he was in perfect sympathy with this movement all through, he would give way for some one of the female persuasion to occupy the rostrum, which he believed would be much more acceptable, inasmuch as he had been talking to the people of Butler street church for the past three years.

Mrs. Duff returned thanks to those from a distance for their presence, and invited them to return at some future time.

After singing "The Cleansing Stream," the Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Lea, and the crowd dispersed for their homes. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, and was a success throughout.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

On sale at 123 Third avenue, on Wednesday, 24th inst, at 10 A. M.

TONGUE TUSSTLING.

Notes from Orthographical Contests Last Night.

At Dr. Hodge's Church, Allegheny.

Henderson's Test Speller was utterly routed last night at Dr. Hodge's church, corner of Lincoln and Grant avenues, Allegheny. By eight o'clock the cosy chapel was well filled by the members and friends of the church, the gray hairs of old age mingling with the glossy brown and golden locks of jubilant youth. Several students from the Western Theological Seminary were also present and lent their orthographical knowledge to the occasion. After all the arrivals had stowed themselves comfortably away and the young men who were afraid to spell had bought sung books and corners, Dr. Hodge announced that the school was ready to "take up" and he wished all to maintain order. The roll of spellers was then read and, although "many were called yet few were chosen," or rather, but few offered to sacrifice themselves on the altar of orthography. After much coaxing thirty ladies and gentlemen, the latter largely predominating, were induced to take the floor. They were divided into two squads of equal numbers and placed under the Captaincy of Messrs. Alexander Leggett and George A. Kelly. Everything being in readiness, Dr. Hodge stationed himself in the middle aisle of the chapel, and taking from his pocket a speller containing easy words, he gave three or four rounds of monosyllables and dissyllables for the purpose, as he said, of restoring the self-possession of the contestants and allow their nervousness to wear of. Small words proving quite impossible on the ranks, the Doctor pocketed his little book and took another receptacle brought out Henderson's Test Speller, which soon commenced to have effect. The first word missed was "indictable," upon which a young lady from Captain Kelly's company took her seat. Col. Campbell, of the Duquesne Grays, went up on "inflammable," leaving out an "m." Mr. Pardee and Dr. Sutton collapsed on "chrysalis, neither of them spelling it right, and Mrs. Geo. A. Kelly unhappily missed "ecstasy." Dr. D. N. Rankin, who doubtless knows the "efficacy" of his profession in cases of sickness, spelled "efficacy" and took a back seat. "Crystallize" proved too much for Miss Florence Campbell, and Mr. Totten subsided on "exhilarate." Miss Mary McGrum spelled "exhilarated" with an "u" in the third syllable, and some one called for judgment from the umpire as to its correctness. "Why," said Mr. Leggett, "everybody knows that 'amount' cannot be spelled with an 'a' in it." The audience considered the point well taken and as the rule of the evening was to allow any word to pass that was spelled in accordance with certain authorities, the umpire decided to allow Miss McCrum to retain her place. The next one to miss was Miss Schwartz the stumbling block in her path being "imminent." Mr. Logan missed "immediately" and Miss McCrum "gaseous," and Mr. D. M. Hazlett, "evanescent." The contest had by this time been narrowed down to five on one side and seven on the other, and it began to get quite interesting when Miss Irwin missed word being closely criticised and each retiring speller greeted with rounds of applause. Mr. David Semple succumbed on "week," the meaning of the word being given, but he got it "weak." Mr. Leggett, who evidently is not an Englishman, got an "h" too many in "apocryphal" and having fought long and valiantly he was carried away covered with honor. Mr. Geo. A. Kelly omitted an "i" in the participle of "terrified," and Logan got two "r's" in "indorsable" and "influenza" stuck in Park Painter's throat so tenaciously that he ended it "sy" and closed his career. Miss Irwin and Mr. Logan gave Miss Linda Campbell and Mr. Chas. H. Scott on one side and Mrs. Dr. Hodge, Mr. George Bryan and Miss Lutz Dale on the other. Dr. Hodge gave the hardest and most complicated words he could pick out but the tongues rolled them off as easily as they could roll in raw oysters. Very slowly indeed the spellers fell, but it finally became wearisome work. Miss Campbell was eventually laid out by "petrifaction," and Mrs. Hodge tore her hair over "disheveled," but it did no good. Mr. Scott ended the contest by missing "anti-type," leaving Mr. Bryan and Miss Dale the victors. The prizes, instead of being awarded to the best spellers, were given to those who went down first and Col. Campbell, as his reward, got an A B C card. Thus closed the first spelling contest of the kind ever held in this city. It was a lively occasion, and prolific of fun and enjoyment to all who were present.

South Common M. E. Church.

They had a "spell of it" at the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny, last night. A large audience had assembled to witness the effect of the orthographical epidemic and the fun was of the most contagious character. Thirty trembling lads and lassies for each side, were prevailed upon to engage in the fray and were marshaled under the captaincy of Dr. R. E. Caruthers on one side, and W. J. Prentice, Esq., on the other, while Mr. C. H. Lincoln assumed pedagogic honors, and Mr. A. Schoyer was selected as referee. The contest began with easy words, and the cheerful alacrity with which they were disposed of, indicated that the battalions had been well drilled and were prepared for a protracted fray. After awhile, however, the pedagogue changed his tactics, and words of similar sound but different definitions were given, and then the mortality began. The first prominent victim fell to the ground from the field fatally wounded was the Esculapian Captain, who was conquered by "feign"—the "g" being absent in his collection of the letters. It was with unfeigned regret that the audience saw him retire although the boisterous mirth with which they expressed their feelings was not in accordance with the strict rules of mourning. Attention soon after was directed to Mr. Leggett, "everybody knows that 'amount' cannot be spelled with an 'a' in it." The audience considered the point well taken and as the rule of the evening was to allow any word to pass that was spelled in accordance with certain authorities, the umpire decided to allow Miss McCrum to retain her place. The next one to miss was Miss Schwartz the stumbling block in her path being "imminent." Mr. Logan missed "immediately" and Miss McCrum "gaseous," and Mr. D. M. Hazlett, "evanescent." The contest had by this time been narrowed down to five on one side and seven on the other, and it began to get quite interesting when Miss Irwin missed word being closely criticised and each retiring speller greeted with rounds of applause. Mr. David Semple succumbed on "week," the meaning of the word being given, but he got it "weak." Mr. Leggett, who evidently is not an Englishman, got an "h" too many in "apocryphal" and having fought long and valiantly he was carried away covered with honor. Mr. Geo. A. Kelly omitted an "i" in the participle of "terrified," and Logan got two "r's" in "indorsable" and "influenza" stuck in Park Painter's throat so tenaciously that he ended it "sy" and closed his career. Miss Linda Campbell and Mr. Chas. H. Scott on one side and Mrs. Dr. Hodge, Mr. George Bryan and Miss Lutz Dale on the other. Dr. Hodge gave the hardest and most complicated words he could pick out but the tongues rolled them off as easily as they could roll in raw oysters. Very slowly indeed the spellers fell, but it finally became wearisome work. Miss Campbell was eventually laid out by "petrifaction," and Mrs. Hodge tore her hair over "disheveled," but it did no good. Mr. Scott ended the contest by missing "anti-type," leaving Mr. Bryan and Miss Dale the victors. The prizes, instead of being awarded to the best spellers, were given to those who went down first and Col. Campbell, as his reward, got an A B C card. Thus closed the first spelling contest of the kind ever held in this city. It was a lively occasion, and prolific of fun and enjoyment to all who were present.

Monumental Sculpture.

We ask the attention of our readers to the card in another column of the eminent sculptor Louis Verhaegan, of New York. The very best specimens of taste and ingenuity in the Greenwood Cemetery, New York, Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati and elsewhere in this country, are from the chisel of Louis Verhaegan. Those in Allegheny Cemetery are the Avery Colossal Statues, the figure of Grief on the Thomas Holmes, and the Angel on the Bradley monument. He has executed busts and statues of Webster and other eminent citizens. We freely certify our conviction that he has no equal in this country and commend him to all such of our people as desire a work of art that shall be perfect alike in design and execution.

SHOEING THE MILLION.

How It Can be Done—The Goods on Hand at Messrs. Gill & Bro's—What a Representative Pittsburgh House offers to its Patrons—Ready for the Spring Trade.

The most reliable of weather prophets tell us that the spinal column of the long and dreary winter has at last been fractured and that we may now begin to make preparations for the genial spring time. Foremost among those who accept this view of the situation come our merchants, who are busily preparing for a brisk spring trade, and to this end are daily receiving and storing goods. Prominent among those of our representative houses, where the bustle of preparation is heard, and where business has a cheerfully brisk appearance is the extensive wholesale boot and shoe house of Messrs. Gill & Bro., No. 253 Liberty street, near the head of Wood street. This house occupies a front rank in the boot and shoe trade, and the evidence of prosperity there forms a pleasant augury for all other branches of trade.

PREPARING FOR SPRING.

The firm of Messrs. Gill & Bro. has a widespread reputation, and wherever it is known it is held in the highest esteem. The business controlled by this house is very large, and extends in all directions, so that a very large stock of goods must be kept on hand, and the assortment maintained by fresh arrivals. This is especially the case just now, as preparations are being made for the spring trade, and the stock has been replenished in all departments. New goods are arriving daily, and from cellar to fourth floor, every available inch of room is being occupied by an assortment of goods which has never been excelled in the city. This fact will be apparent to any one who will take

A RUN THROUGH THE HOUSE,

which, as we have said, is located at No. 253 Liberty street. It is a very large four-storied brick building, and has been especially arranged for a wholesale trade. Everything is so systematized that the buyer can see at a glance the character of the stock and its variety, and thus the labor of selecting is very materially reduced.

Taking the first floor, the assortment of men's, boy's and youths' boots and shoes is found. The variety here comprises everything from the very finest to the coarsest goods. Among the specialties are the Jersey Ties and Prince Albert's; men's brogans for miners and mill men, with or without nails; men's coarse and fine calf sewed and pegged boots. Here also will be found the celebrated "Fort Pitt" brand of boots, which are very popular with all who have out-door work. They are made in all grades, and, being durable and waterproof, can be especially adapted for lumbermen, mill men, miners, or any who have work which is hard on shoe leather. They have always given satisfaction, and increase in popularity the more they are known.

Upon the second floor is devoted to women's and misses goods, consisting in part of goat, kid, morocco, glove kid, pebble grained, calf, "A," calf, buff, sewed and pegged, and lasting goods. In this department there is also a large assortment of gaiters, from the common grades to the very finest specimens of that class of goods.

There are also lace-leather goods, bronze, &c., in this department—specimens of everything in fact in the line of ladies and misses shoes that has ever emanated from the deft hands of the sons of St. Crispin.

The third floor is the slipper department of the house, where slippers more beautiful than those of Cinderella, and considerably more substantial, are to be found. The slippers are made of all kinds of material, from the plebian "carpet" to the daintiest "patent" lace leather, and of all manner of beautiful designs. Some of these goods are new, and bear the brand of the house, and others are well known favorite styles.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

The fourth floor is devoted to the goods in bulk, where "Eastern orders are duplicated for any grade or class of goods. This is a special feature of the business at this house. Its advantages to the purchasers are that they can get the goods without paying traveling expenses or freight from the East.

In addition to these general arrangements of their stock, Messrs. Gill & Bro. also make a specialty of what is known as "City made goods," adapted to a retail trade. These goods are of superior character, and will not suffer in comparison with anything that comes from any quarter. They invite especial attention to these goods, as they are satisfied they have something in this line that cannot be excelled anywhere.

By thus carefully systematizing their trade, and arranging the goods so as to give the greatest accommodation to patrons, the firm is enabled to get through with all orders promptly and with perfect satisfaction to every patron. There is no delay in filling an order, and there is no trouble in making a selection from such a stock as they keep constantly on hand.

THE FIRM.

Of the members of the firm we can speak from personal knowledge. They have an acquaintance with the trade extending through many years, as the house was founded over a quarter of a century ago. The present members are gentlemen who hold the highest place in business circles in Pittsburgh, for enterprise, integrity, fair dealing and promptitude in all business transactions. They are thoroughly reliable and make no representation as to their goods, or in the business in any way which they cannot maintain. They have an ample capital, and are thus enabled to buy at the very lowest rates, and share the profits with their patrons. Those who have bought of them heretofore know these statements to be true, and those who will become their patrons this year, will find all we have said abundantly proven.

We take pleasure therefore in recommending them to our friends, and suggest to all retail dealers who wish to save time and money, and yet get the best of goods, to drop in at the wholesale Boot and Shoe House of Messrs. Gill & Bro., No. 253 Liberty street.

Female Diseases.

At the present day it is extremely rare to find a female who is entirely free from some one or other of the diseases peculiar to her sex. Go where you will, on the mountain top or in the valley, in the hamlet or in the city, among the rich or the lowly, there will be found very few females who are not laboring under physical affliction peculiar to womanhood.

The cause of this we will not undertake to explain here. The numerous applications made for relief during our twenty years' practice has long since induced us to make especial study and investigation of these diseases, and their best method of cure. They are maladies of a peculiar nature, and as a general thing they require a method of treatment entirely unlike that adopted for those common to both sexes. In fact, the very frequency and extent of female diseases in our midst is good evidence that the common treatment has not met with success, and shows that some more efficient course *should* be adopted.

We were long since convinced that local remedies, local and external applications, &c., were mere palliatives for the time, and of no permanent value whatever, but oftimes injurious; and that